



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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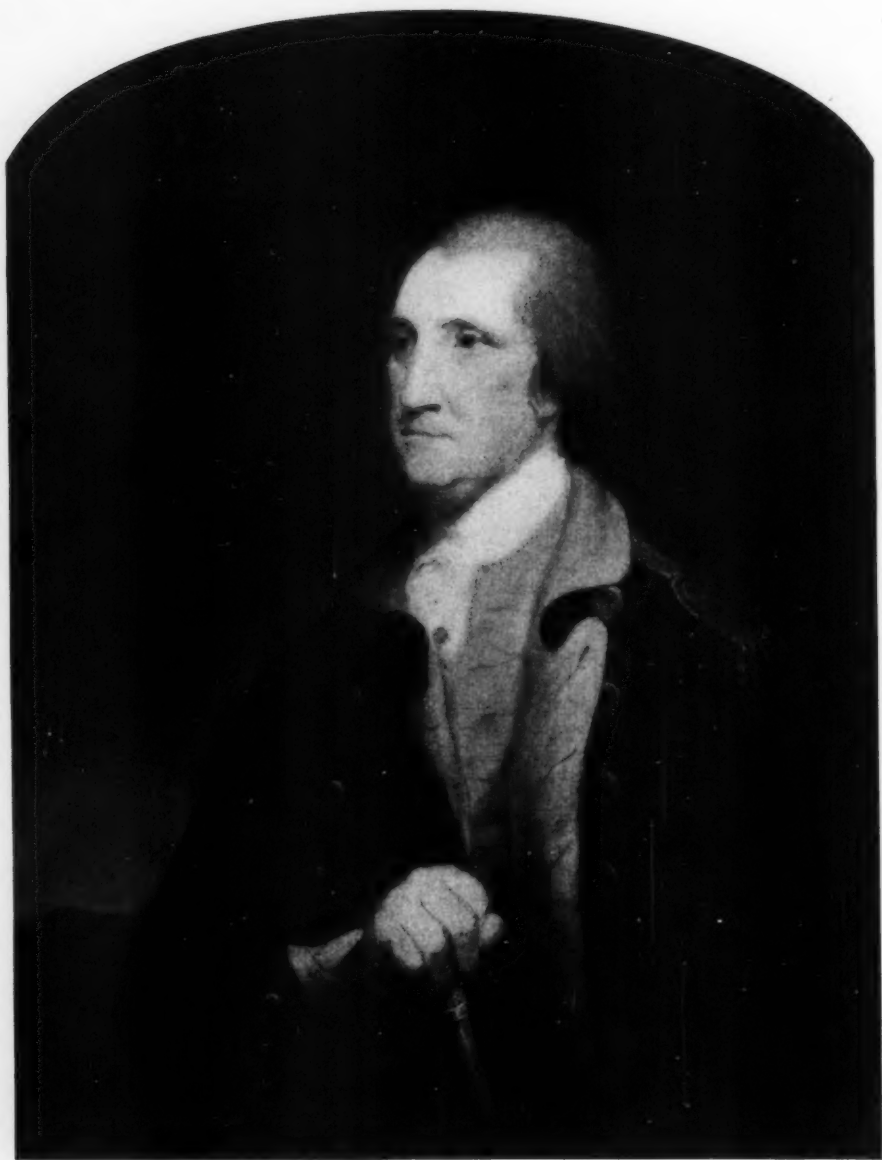
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Washington
Painted by R. Edge Pine



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VIRGINIA HISTORY IN PORTRAITURE

by

Florence Seville Berryman

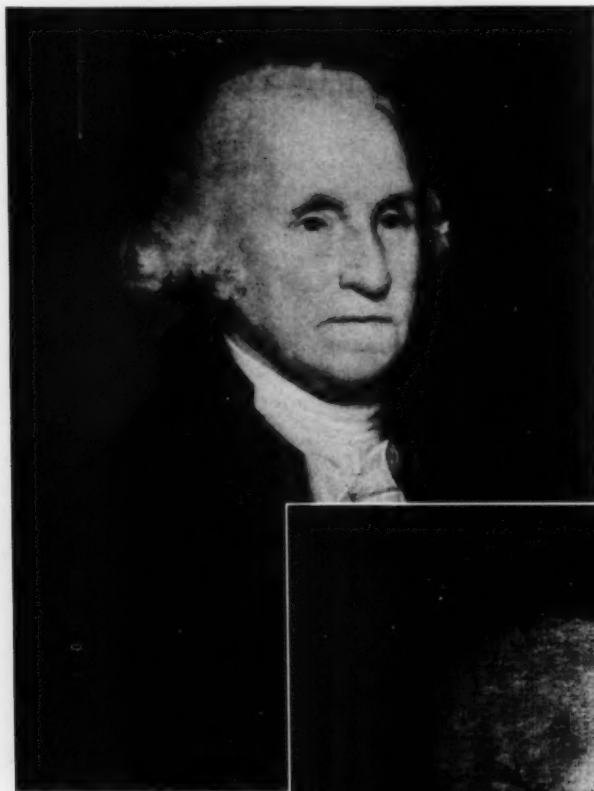
TO SEE our ancestors as their contemporaries saw them, albeit at their best, is an entertainment as diverting as it is rare. And when the lives and achievements of those men and women constitute a large part of the history of a nation, interest in them is national and international rather than merely local. Of such character was an "Exhibition of Contemporary Portraits of Personages Associated with the Colony and Commonwealth of Virginia between the Years 1585 and 1830", held in Virginia House, Richmond, under the auspices of The Virginia Historical Society from April 29 to May 25, 1929.

There were many aspects of interest attached to this exhibition. It received widespread attention from the art world in view of its representation of nearly all the outstanding portrait painters of the Colonies and early Republic. Historians were enabled to view as a pageant, more than one hundred of Virginia's greatest men and women. Devotees of

genealogy could study the appearances and resemblances of various members of renowned families which hitherto, perhaps, had been merely names and dates. Descendants of early colonists of Virginia experienced the thrill of seeing for the first time, in some instances, portraits of their ancestors. (This was the writer's experience, who had known of the existence of portraits of William and Mary Randolph of Turkey Island, but had not seen them, even in reproduction, prior to visiting this exhibition.)

Finally, in addition to its appeal to these and other groups with special interests, the Virginia House Exhibition held inevitable delight for all those romanticists (shall we say?) for whom the fairer aspects of the past possess eternal charm.

This was enhanced a hundredfold by the exhibition's environment. The paintings were displayed in "Virginia House," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wilbourn Weddell, in Windsor Farms, Richmond. It is

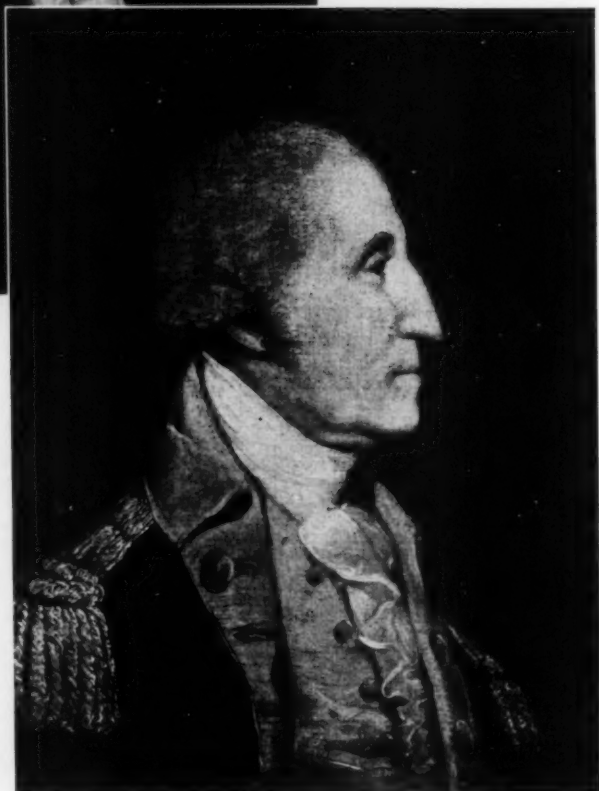


WASHINGTON
Painted by Joseph Wright
ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF
WASHINGTON
Painted by R. Peale

one of the "oldest" mansions in the United States, being none other than the ancient priory of St. Sepulchre built by Augustinian friars about the middle of the 11th century in what was to become Warwick, England. The priory was enlarged by various additions until 1565.

It was confiscated by Henry VIII, and became the property of the Earls of Warwick and many subsequent owners. Queen Elizabeth was one of its renowned guests.

During a visit to England in 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Weddell found this venerable example of Tudor architecture in the hands of wreckers, destined to be replaced by a factory;



they purchased it forthwith and had it shipped to Richmond (the casualness of a mere statement of fact gives no hint of the magnitude of the undertaking), where it was reconstructed chiefly according to its original design. The west wing, however, reproduces the original portion of Sulgrave Manor, the English home of Washington's ancestors, and the entrance tower is a copy of "Wormleighton," home of Lord Spencer. Portions of "Virginia House" have been put together by the painstaking methods of the old craftsmen builders, involving the use of wooden pegs instead of nails.

The Virginia Historical Society occupies the "Sulgrave" wing, and will eventually own the entire edifice, in accordance with Mr. Weddell's wishes.

"Virginia House," like many fine old colonial mansions in the state, has its most delightful aspect in the rear, where one may walk in a small English garden (blooming with the modest, gaily colored flowers which used to constitute old-fashioned "nosegays") and enjoy a serene view of the James River.

This intimate atmosphere is also found within the mansion, which though furnished with authentic antiques, has no suggestion of a museum display. The owners' eclectic taste has brought together furniture, rugs and decorations of many nations and periods, yet all are in harmony. One is reminded of a truth not always comprehended; that in the case of objects as well as human beings, uniform quality, not homogeneity, is the keynote of harmonious continuity. "Masterpieces" of whatever nationality can be placed side by

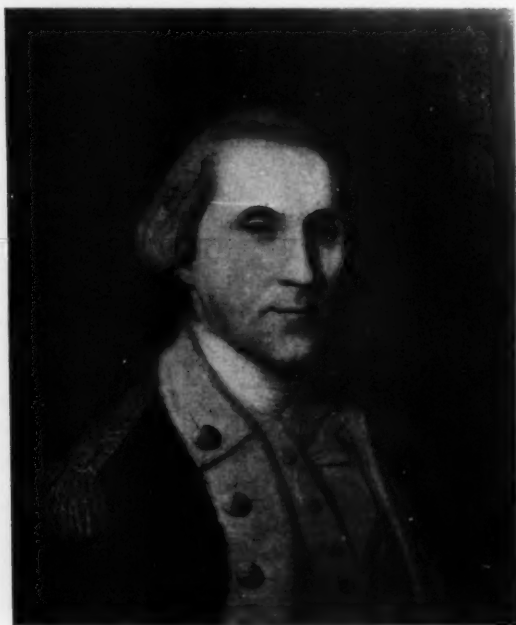
side, without detriment to any of them.

This, then, was the setting for the approximately 175 paintings, miniatures and drawings assembled by the Virginia Historical Society, largely through the efforts of Mr. Weddell, who superintended their display. Preparations had occupied almost one year, beginning with an announcement of the plan's conception and of the promised loan of important examples. Determining that "only portraits from life of undoubted authenticity" should be placed on view, the Exhibition Committee did not hope to secure more than one hundred works, representative of the following groups:

1. Those prominent in the period of discovery
2. The leaders in efforts at colonization up to the first permanent English Settlement at Jamestown in 1607
3. Those prominent in the London Company and the Jamestown Settlement
4. The proprietary and Royal Governors and Deputy Governors of the Virginia Colony from its inception to the Revolution
5. The Virginia Signers of the Declaration of Independence
6. Virginia Members of the Continental Congress
7. Virginia framers of the Constitution of the United States
8. Governors of Virginia, prior to 1830
9. Prominent Military, Naval, and other characters in Virginia History, prior to 1830
10. Prominent women in Virginia history, prior to 1830
11. Portraits of Washington and the Washington family.

The success of their efforts appears to have surpassed the Committee's most sanguine hopes by nearly 75 per cent and every group was admirably represented.

George Washington was rightfully accorded pre-eminence, eleven por-



WASHINGTON
Painted by Charles Willson Peale

traits of him occupying the entrance hall, two stories in height. One could study the gradual changes which nearly thirty years made in his incredibly interesting face, beginning with Charles Willson Peale's three-quarter-length portrait of him in 1772 when he was just forty years of age, clad in the uniform of a colonel of the British colonial forces. Peale painted many subsequent portraits of Washington, during the course of the Revolution (and after), some of them in the interim of battles, for the artist was closely associated with Washington, as a lieutenant and later a captain in the Continental Army. Many critics have declared that his "bald masculine portraits" of Washington were in all probability the best likenesses; for Peale had a contemporary reputation as a good "limner,"

and in addition, he approached the General without awe, as an intimate and equal. His portraits reveal Washington as a human, jaunty, good-natured person with enviable self-possession.

This matter of the painter's approach to his subject is one of the most intriguing aspects of portraiture and one of the chief distinctions between a portrait and a colored photograph. The camera gazes with indifferent eye upon king and beggar alike. The artist regards his subject with any one of a whole gamut of emotions, which inevitably creeps into his vision. Gilbert Stuart was so in awe of Washington that he became tongue-tied, according to his own confession. His Washington por-

traits reveal a god-like being, remote from all trivial human interests. Stuart might have been painting the Sphinx, or the Great Stone Face. That fact perhaps, as much as his superiority to Peale as a painter, is responsible for popular veneration of his Washington portraits; the public loves to worship its heroes. The superb "Vaughan portrait" of Washington, by Stuart, now owned by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, was said to be the most valuable item in the exhibition, valued at \$500,000. One would not dream of exchanging jokes with this majestic being; whereas such a diversion would be quite in order with the "General Washington" by Peale, the engaging full-length owned by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which hung above the stairway in "Virginia House," in

company with Trumbull's full-length of Washington lent by the Yale Corporation. Trumbull, another artist-officer of the Continental Army, depicted a much more reserved Washington than did Peale, which fact is interestingly paralleled by evidence that Trumbull himself was a much more austere personality than the enthusiastic and ingratiating Peale.

The four Washington portraits reproduced herewith were chosen because they are less well-known than those above mentioned. The bust-portrait by Peale is in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society. Joseph Wright's profile portrait of Washington, owned by the Cleveland Museum of Art, is much admired by experts, as an authentic likeness obtained by the artist from personal sittings. It shows Washington about 58 years of age, and suggests the vigorous qualities which made him so successful a leader.

Robert Edge Pine's portrait shows Washington looking thin and tired, a very inconsequential person, despite his uniform. The colors seem dull and faded. All evidence indicates that this was a poor likeness; but it is interesting in view of the fact that Washington himself "authenticated" it in a humorous letter dated May 16, 1785, to Francis Hopkinson, (who had requested the opportunity for Pine). It reads in part as follows:

"'In for a penny, in for a pound,' is an old adage. I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painter's pencil, that I am now altogether at their beck; and sit, 'like Patience on a monument,' while they are delineating the lines of my face. It is a proof, among many others, of what habit and custom can accomplish. At first I was as impatient at the request, and as restive under the operation, as a colt is under the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flouncing. Now no dray-horse moves more readily to his thill than I to the painter's chair. It may easily be conceived, therefore, that I yield a ready obedience to your request, and to the views of Mr. Pine."

Pity the "Father of his Country," who was the subject of more portraits, it is estimated, than any one else in the history of the world, save Napoleon! Some twenty thousand different portraits have appeared according to computations, counting



HON. ARTHUR LEE

all the prints of various types done not only in this country, but in Great Britain and Europe as well. Not more than from fifty to sixty were done from life, and between twenty-five and thirty artists obtained these. The rest ranged from earnest and successful efforts based upon authentic works to the most fantastic compositions.

The fourth portrait of Washington reproduced herewith is by Rembrandt Peale, son of Charles Willson Peale, who induced Washington to sit for the boy in 1795, when he was only seventeen years of age. The lad was so overcome by excitement at the first sitting that he was unable to paint a stroke until his father set up an easel nearby. At subsequent sittings his father and Uncle James painted on either side of him and his brother Raphael worked on a profile portrait of the long-suffering Washington.

The lad's portrait, lent by Thomas B. Clarke to the Virginia House



MARTHA WASHINGTON
Painted by Charles Willson Peale

Exhibition, aided him subsequently to compose a large number of Washington portraits, among them that hanging in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall.

A portrait of Martha Washington by C. W. Peale is also reproduced herewith. It depicts her in advanced age, as she doubtless appeared during the period when she was "First Lady." Peale

did not flatter his subjects; neither did Savage, nor Trumbull, who also painted Martha in old age. Stuart, on the other hand, took all sorts of liberties with his subjects. He painted Martha's features larger and less sharp in his famous "Atheneum" portrait, substituted a gentle, contemplative expression for the alert look which Peale and others recorded.

Lafayette was represented by four portraits in the exhibition, two of them miniatures, two oil paintings, the best of which (by C. W. Peale) is illustrated. It is owned by Washington and Lee University, and is a most attractive presentation of "the



MINIATURES OF MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS PRESTON
Painted by James Peale

French boy," as Martha called him. One seems to see in this youthful, confident face all of the qualities which characterized him, something of his personal charm, his impetuous gallantry, his fearlessness and even a hint of the temper which got him into considerable difficulty at times. This portrait was hung in Virginia House near smaller portraits of his compatriots, Grasse and Rochambeau.

That of Grasse, incidentally, came all the way from the Museum of Versailles, France. Institutions and private owners in France and England displayed the utmost generosity in the loan of their treasures, some of which were almost indispensable to

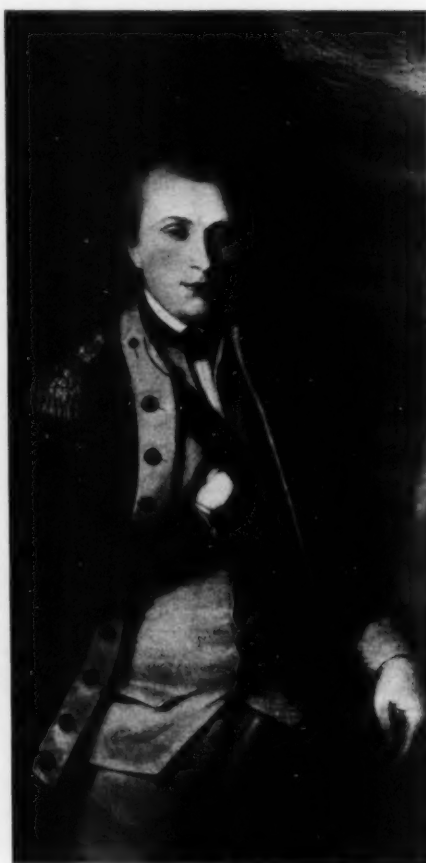
the success of the exhibition. Approximately one in every four of the portraits shown is in possession of the Commonwealth of Virginia or of some public or semi-public institution in that state. Institutions and individuals in many states contributed the others.

Including the Washingtons and Lafayette, Charles Willson Peale was represented in the exhibition by more portraits of distinguished persons than any other painter: portraits of General John Cropper of Revolutionary fame; of Benjamin Harrison, a Signer of the Declaration and governor of his state; Senator Henry Tazewell and his wife, Arthur Lee and Richard Henry Lee. The last

mentioned was reproduced in the March, 1926, number of this magazine, in an article on "Early American Portraits, Miniatures and Silver."

Arthur Lee (whose portrait is reproduced), a younger brother of Richard Henry Lee, had a career almost as distinguished. He was educated at Eton, Edinburgh and London (the Temple) where he practiced law for six years. From 1770-75 he served Massachusetts as London agent, with Benjamin Franklin, and in December of the latter year was chosen by the Committee of Secret Correspondence of Congress, as its European agent, to ascertain the sympathies of various foreign courts. He was one of the signers of the treaties between the United States and France in 1778. He was successively a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and a delegate to the Continental Congress.

Richard Lee and his wife, the founders of the family in Virginia, who came from Essex, England, about 1640, were also to be seen in the



LAFAYETTE
Painted by Charles Willson Peale

exhibition, as well as General "Light Horse Harry" Lee, famous Revolutionary officer, whose father was first cousin to Arthur and Richard Henry Lee.

General Francis Preston, of whom and his wife two exquisite miniatures are illustrated herewith, was of the generation following the Revolutionary period. But both of them were the children of officers in the American forces. Francis was a son of Colonel William Preston, who had engaged in the battles of Whitsill's Mills and Guilford Court House. Mrs.

Francis Preston was Sarah Buchanan Campbell, daughter of General William Campbell, whose fiery patriotism so stirred Cornwallis that he threatened instant death to the American should he be captured. Campbell's victory at King's Mountain was a highly important one, in its effect upon the morale of southern patriots and upon the British, who retreated a considerable distance, and gave up further invasion of Virginia that year.



"VIRGINIA HOUSE"

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, Richmond, Va., reconstructed from ancient Warrick Priory (only three-fourths of it is visible in this photograph)

Francis Preston was a member of Congress from 1793 to 1797 and a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, which elected him a brigadier general of militia in 1820.

These little portraits were the work of James Peale, a younger brother of Charles Willson Peale, and one of our most gifted early miniaturists. The colors in Preston's ruddy face and pale blue satin coat, in his wife's dark curls and nacreous complexion, are as fresh as though they had just been applied.

The period of the Revolution was admirably represented in the historical exhibition by many other Virginians who took an active part; Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Governor and General Thomas Nelson, Jr., five officers who became members of the Order of the Cincinnati: Monroe, Benjamin Harrison, Gen. John Cropper, Gen. Henry Lee, Gen. William Clark, to mention but a few.

To be continued

Editor's Note: The writer is a member of the editorial staff of the American Federation of Arts, in connection with which the Virginia House Exhibition was visited and data secured.

EMILY PARMELY COLLINS, "REAL DAUGHTER"

by

Florence Peltier

IN order to appreciate a strong personality it is necessary to take into consideration not only the circumstances of early environment and training, but the family history. It cannot be considered chance that so great a number of our reformers were descendants of the first American colonists. Those men and women, in the first half of the nineteenth century, startled the country by their advanced ideas, were, for the most part, direct descendants of the English Puritans who came to America where they could exercise their own thoughts regarding religion and government.

From such ancestry descended Mrs. Emily Parmely Collins, inheriting from her father, James Parmelee, patriot, that intense desire

for individual liberty passed on to him by his forbear, John Parmelee, who came to America in 1639, seeking freedom to express his convictions.

According to some genealogists of authority this John Parmelee was a "son of Johannes, Baron of Batavia, who was son of Maurice D. Parmelee, a Protestant who fled from Flanders in the sixteenth century, to escape the persecution of the Catholic Duke of Alva. He founded the mercantile house of von Parmelee in Holland."

John Parmelee was of that little company, under the leadership of the Reverend Henry Whitfield, and he was the fifteenth signer of the famous "Plantation Covenant," subscribed to by the heads of families shortly before



EMILY PARMELY COLLINS
at the age of eighty

landing on the Connecticut coast. In this Covenant they promised to "be helpful one to another."

From the Indians they purchased land on the Connecticut coast, and, after experimenting a little, decided to call their settlement Guildford—now spelled without the d—after Guildford, England.

John Parmelee was a man of affairs in Guildford where he acquired property and was one of the voters, or "Freemen." He was born in Kent County, England, but the exact date of his birth is unknown. His will, dated November 8, 1659, is on record in New Haven. He was twice married. His line of descent is traced through the eldest son, John Parmelee, Jr., born in Kent County, England, 1618. He settled in Guilford, Connecticut, became a member of the Church by special invitation, was sworn in as "Freeman" February 14, 1649, and was "drummer in the train band." He was married three times and was the father of ten children. By his first wife, Rebecca, he had a son, Nathaniel, through whose line Emily Parmely Collins' descent is traced.

Nathaniel married Sarah French, daughter of Thomas French, and they had ten children. They were among the first settlers in Killingworth, not far from Guilford.

At about this time the final *e* was generally dropped from the name Parmele, and since then there have been several versions of spelling it. Probably the name in any of its variations has never been employed as a given name save by the parents of Parmely Herrick, son of Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, whose wife was a Parmely.

Nathaniel was killed in King Philip's War. His son, Nathaniel, Jr., born May 24, 1672, married Esther Kelsey, *daughter of Lieutenant Kelsey, whose father, William, went from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Connecticut with the Reverend Thomas Hooker's party.

Nathaniel, Jr., and Esther were the parents of eleven children, all born in Killingworth. Their son, Lemuel, born December 3, 1704, married Sarah Kelsey, a distant connection. Their seven children were born in Killingworth. Their eldest son, Jeremiah, married Temperance Blatchley, and their nine children were born in Killingworth.

Shortly the prolific Parmeles started the exodus that was to make the name familiar in every section of this country. They were, primarily, lovers of books, quiet and studious, with an aptitude for writing verse that flowered in Fitz-Greene Halleck, a Parmele on the maternal side.

Among those of the branch spelling the name "Parmly" were so many who did important work in the development of the science of dentistry that they are known as "the great dental family."

Apparently the Parmeles, as a whole, had little yearning for fame, but found their contentment in intellectual pursuits. Mrs. Collins, disgusted with the political corruption of a certain State in which she lived for a few months, wrote to a friend that, so far as she knew, the Parmeles were always honest and respectable, that not one of them had ever gone to prison—or to Congress!

* Later genealogists have corrected the statement that Nathaniel, Jr., married Ester Ward.

(To be continued in September Issue)

President General's Message

EDITH IRWIN HOBART, PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE April number of "The Young Pioneer" announced that a cablegram has been received from the Soviet Pioneers of Moscow, inviting a delegation of The Young Pioneers of America to visit Russia in order to counteract the effect of the International Convention of Boy Scouts this summer. Members of the American branch of The Young Pioneers are actively engaged in raising funds to defray the expenses of this first delegation of American children to Russia.

The "Daily Worker" of June 15th publishes the Call of the New York District group, one sentence of which is: "The Jamboree of the Boy Scouts in England this summer will be a rallying point for the militarization of the workers' children from every country."

"Who controls the youth, controls the future of the world," says a radical publication.

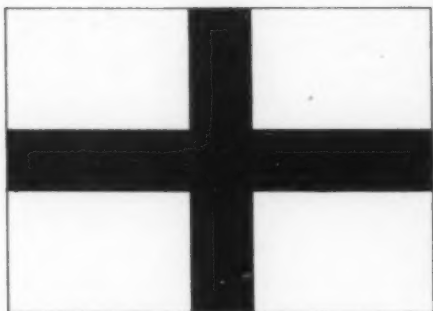
What are we doing for the boys and girls of America? Do we desire the boys and girls whom we cherish to become ensnared by fantastic spells of communism—spells sometimes woven most effectively by non-communist hands?

Never was there a more opportune time to further in our Society the organization and upbuilding of the Children of the American Revolution, the Sons and Daughters of the Republic, and the Girl Homemakers.

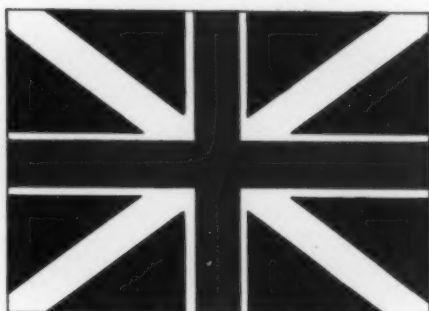
In the members of these clubs must be instilled the ideals, principles, and responsibilities of good citizenship—love of and loyalty to country and home, and the proper use of the right of free speech—upon which the future safety of our institutions depends.

In every city, town, and village there are young people waiting for just such inspiration. Leaders are lacking, not children.

Thus may we make our greatest contribution to our Youth, our Country, and to Humanity.



Ancient Flag of England, the
Cross of St. George, 1327



The King's Colors or Union Jack, 1606

ONE of the most interesting and unique collections of heraldry ever assembled in this country is the exhibit entitled "The Evolution of the Stars and Stripes"—a series of nineteen flags, tracing the early influ-

ences which led to the eventual selection of our national standard. This collection was made by Captain William R. Furlong, U. S. Navy, student of flag history and recognized authority on flag lore. Under his direction and from dimensions and specifications supplied by him, the flags were reproduced at the New York Navy Yard; the originals are preserved in various museums and historical societies.

Recently on view at the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., the exhibit immediately aroused much public interest. They have now been placed for permanent safe-keeping at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

From study and researches extending over a number of years, Captain

FORERUNNERS of OLD GLORY

*A Pictorial Record Tracing the
Evolution of the American Flag*

By

KATHERINE CALVERT GOODWIN

Furlong has kindly furnished their histories, while many of the photographs were taken especially for publication in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE by the Photographic Section of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department. Others are reproduced through the courtesy of the office of Naval Intelligence.

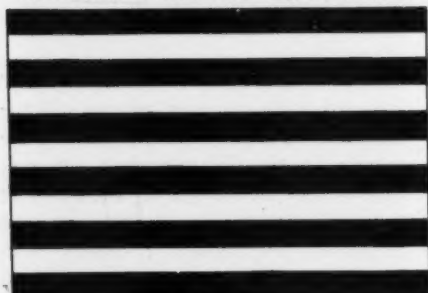
The group shows the flags commonly seen by the early Colonists in the countries whence they came, in the ships which brought them here and in use in the Colonies themselves. These familiar flags suggested to the Colonists the colors and design that were finally used in the Stars and Stripes. The series begins with the ancient English flag under which



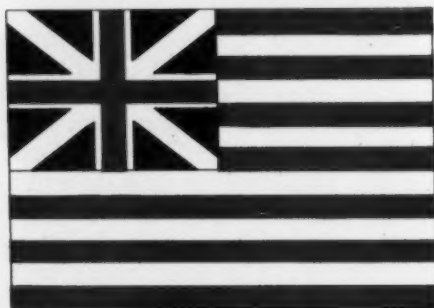
Dutch New Netherland (New York) Flag, 1609-1664



United States of Netherlands Flag, Doubled, 1650



Rotterdam Flag, 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries



English Ensign, 17th Century

Cabot discovered the North American continent and ends with the flag of today. One of the chief points of interest is the very evident fact that our American flag was not a distinct creation of the Revolution, but a gradual growth from ideas and influences deep-rooted in the past. Indeed, the evolution of the Stars and Stripes but illustrates the truth of the continuity of history.

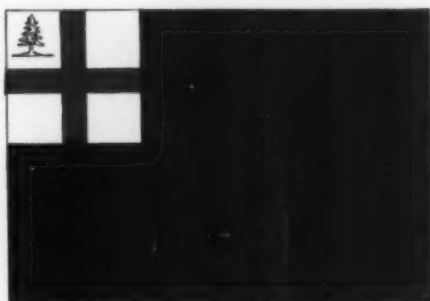
The magazine is indebted to Captain Furlong of the Bureau of Operations and to Commander Allan S. Farquhar and Lieutenant Walter R. Jones of the Office of Naval Intelligence for their courteous assistance.

The first of the series is the discovery flag, the simple but beautiful banner of St. George's cross, the ancient flag of England, a red cross on a white field. Under this flag the North American continent was discovered by the Italian navigator, Giovanni Cabote (John Cabot), exploring for the King of England in 1497. By sailing along the coast for a thousand miles he laid the foundations of England's claims in North America. In 1607 Captain John Smith's ships carried this flag to the Jamestown settlement; in 1620 it was flown by the *Mayflower* en route to Plymouth. In 1686 King James II had the letters J. R. (James Rex) surmounted by a small yellow crown placed on the intersection of the cross and sent to Governor Andros as a special flag for New England. St. George's Cross continued in use in the Colonies until 1707.

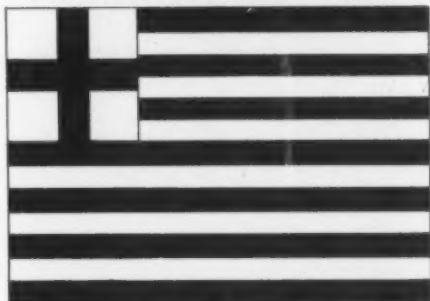
The second of the series is the King's Colors or Union Jack, from which is derived some of the nomenclature of the present flag of the

United States. This Union flag is formed by placing the red English cross of St. George over the Scotch flag, which was the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew on a blue field. The flag was adopted in 1606 to represent the union of England and Scotland, united in 1603 by the accession of James I to the throne of the United Kingdoms. King James signed all documents in French, "Jacques," and Jacques' Union flag was later called the Union Jack. (The term "union" is also applied to that part of the flag which carries the stars representing the union of states; and when this part of the flag is flown alone on the bows of ships it is called the "union jack" or simply the "jack.") The King's Colors are also shown in a drawing of 1679 flying over the fort of New York, and there is record of a request dated 1696 on His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for "six large union flags, for his majesty's several forts" in the colony of New York. This union flag was discontinued by Cromwell from 1651 to 1660 who returned to the use of St. George's Cross during the days of the Commonwealth. It was used again after 1660 and required in all British dominions by Act of Parliament in 1707.

While the English were settling in New England and Virginia under the Cross of St. George and later under the Union Jack, Dutch, German and French Walloon colonists were sailing to America under the striped Dutch flags and settling in the middle Atlantic states. New Netherland, embracing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, was colonized under the Dutch



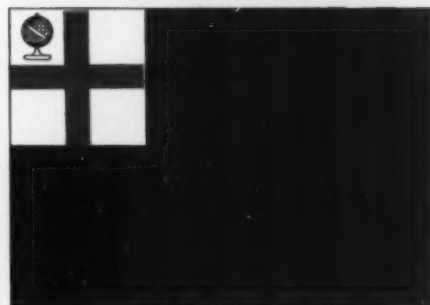
American Plantations Merchant Flag, 1701



British East India Company Ensign, 1704



Sea Colors of New England, 1700-1750



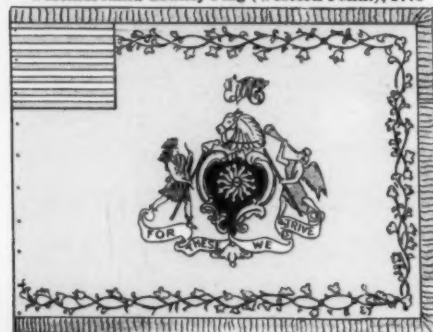
New England Ensign, 1737



Taunton (Mass.) Union Flag, 1774



Westmoreland County Flag (Western Penn.), 1775



Standard of Philadelphia Light Horse Troop, 1775



Schooner "Lee" Flag and R. I. Colonial Flag, 1775

flag for half a century (1609–1664) before the arrival of the English in those colonies. The three-striped Dutch Republic flag used in New Netherland bore the monogram of the Dutch East India Company, A. O. C.,¹ from 1609 to 1621, and that of the Dutch West India Company, G. W. C.,² from 1621 to 1664. Chartered by the States-General in 1621, this gigantic monopoly was given control of all Dutch navigation on the coasts of Africa and America. The company was also given very extensive commercial and governmental powers but it was answerable to the home government.

This flag of the home government—the Dutch Republic flag—composed of three equal horizontal stripes, orange, white, and blue, changed gradually after 1650 to red, white, and blue. The three stripes were sometimes doubled, making six stripes. "In the Dutch Republic was the original home of the 'flag,' as Americans understand the word and its association of ideas," writes Dr. Griffis in *The Story of the Walloons*, "The national naval flag of the Dutch Republic consisted of seven parallel red and white stripes. Almost for the first time in history, this emblem of sovereignty stood, not for kings, emperors, individuals, or local rulers, or even for provincial or municipal entities or persons, but for states. In a word, the idea of the Dutch flag was federal, not feudal. It means equality and unity of the provinces, that were federated out of seven states particular into one States-General, or the Republic formed in 1579 and declared independent in 1851." The American colonists had

¹ Allgemeene Oost Indische Compagnie.² Geocroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie.

the example of the formation of the Dutch Republic and its seven-striped red and white flag before them, but the flag seen by them at the time of colonization was the three-striped flag and the six-striped flag shown here.

As Rotterdam was one of the principal cities where colonists assembled prior to sailing for America, its flag of eleven green and white stripes is taken as an example of the many striped flags of the states and cities of The Netherlands. Today, Dutch emigrants, if travelling on the Holland-America Line, will see green and white stripes on the house flag and funnels of the ships, and the same red, white and blue striped flag astern that was seen by our colonists three hundred years ago. Not only did these early flags of the Dutch Republic have an all-important influence on the formation of stripes in the American flag, but we have also borrowed from the Dutch language certain words relating to the flag such as "stripe," "flag," "fly," "field," "staff," and "bunting."

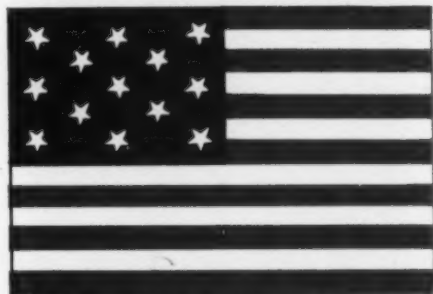
To return to the English colonies—during the 17th century, the flag known to have been in general use was the red ensign with the cross of St. George in the upper corner near the staff. It was particularly used in English merchant ships trading here, previous to 1707. Old records and prints show it was used on forts in 1679 at the same time that the Union flag was in use. The colonists varied the English ensign as noted in the year 1680 by omitting the cross but retaining the plain white canton. Sometimes they replaced the cross with a tree. One example of variation was a substitution of green for the red in the fly.



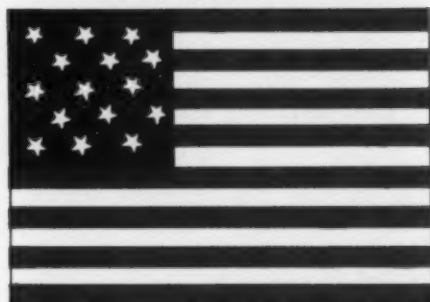
Grand Union Flag, 1775-1776



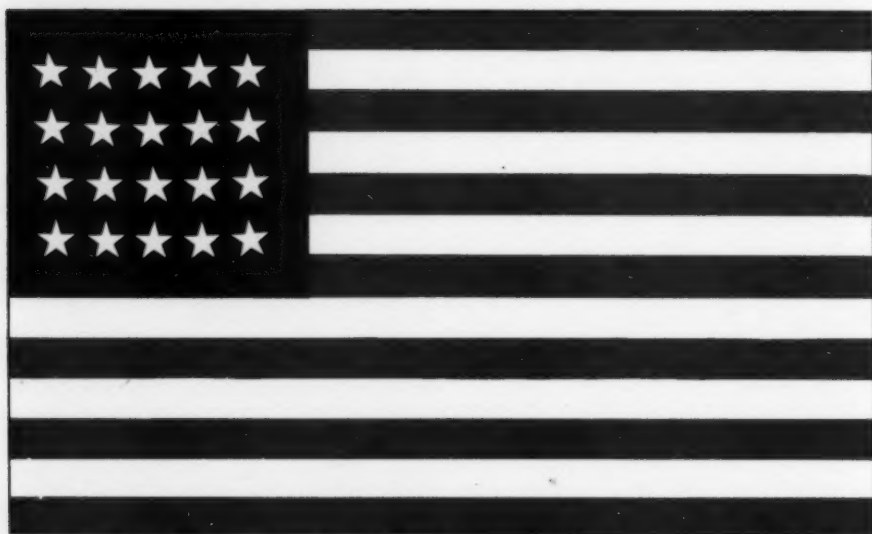
Rattlesnake Navy Jack and Striped Flag, 1775



U. S. Flag, 13 Stripes and 13 Stars, 1777-1795



Fifteen Stars and Fifteen Stripes, 1795-1818



The Established Flag of the United States. A star for each state and thirteen stripes, 1818

In 1701 the British Government ordered that the governors of his Majesty's Plantations in America oblige the commanders of colonial merchant ships to wear no other flag than "such as is worn by our ships of war, with the distinction of a white escutcheon." Instructions to the Governor of New York in 1709 gave as the reason for this distinction that "merchant ships in the plantations wearing colors borne by our ships of war" commit "divers irregularities" and "do very much dishonor our service." Old prints show that after the above flag was prescribed many of the merchant ships in the colonies continued to fly the English ensign sometimes with variations.

One flag, well known to young America and frequently seen in colonial harbors, was the striped flag of the British East India Company. This company was in existence throughout the whole colonization period, previous to the Revolution.

The number of stripes varied, sometimes nine, sometimes ten. The thirteen-striped flag, of red and white shown here, with the small St. George's cross, appears in the fourth edition of *The Present State of the Universe*, published in 1704. Again it is evident that the common knowledge of striped flags would cause stripes to be finally suggested for the Stars and Stripes.

As already noted, a crimson flag, the jack of which was a red St. George's cross, was the one most generally used in New England, but it was sometimes necessary to vary the sea colors in order to distinguish colonial vessels from English vessels. Pictures of New England flags from 1700 to 1750 show a red or blue ensign cantoned white, with a red St. George's cross, and having a tree or globe in the upper corner of the canton. The flag reproduced here shows the use of the pine tree. The tree was used as a symbol on

colonial pine tree shillings as early as 1652.

Another variation of the English ensign was the New England ensign of 1737, which shows the cross of St. George on a white canton, in the first quarter of which is a sphere representing the "New World." The globe was often poorly made so that it sometimes resembled a cabbage or wide-spreading tree. This flag was copied from a book published at The Hague in 1737.

In the period immediately preceding the Revolution there appeared a number of Union flags inscribed with patriotic mottoes. At New York, in 1766, when they heard the Stamp Act had been repealed the Colonists raised a flag with the words "The King, Pitt, and Liberty"; at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a flag was raised on one side of which was printed "The King"; on the other "The Congress and Liberty." The flag shown here with the words "Liberty and Union" was hoisted on a liberty pole at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1774.

Another alteration to the old Union flag was the Westmoreland County flag (Western Pennsylvania), 1775. This flag was made from an old British ensign by painting thereon a rattlesnake and the motto, "Don't Tread On Me." The letters stand for John Proctor's 1st Brigade, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. It was carried throughout the Revolution and in battle at Trenton and Princeton. This flag, made before the Declaration of Independence, shows opposition to, but not entire breaking away from Great Britain, as the British union is still retained.

However, the Colonists were now

beginning to look for something radically different from the British flag. One of the earliest uses of the 13 stripes on an American flag was the yellow silk standard of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, 1775. The 13 stripes (silver and light blue) are carried in that part of the flag which carried the British union. The "union" of the thirteen colonies is symbolized by the 13 wavy ribbons in the middle of the flag, joined at the center in a knot. The letters "L. H." stand for Light Horse. The motto "For these we strive" refers to the ideas depicted in the flag's design, such as the symbol of liberty shown in the liberty cap. Washington was escorted from Philadelphia by this troop of Light Horse when he was en route to Cambridge to take command of the Army.

The first known use of stars in an American flag were those shown in the union of the flag hoisted by Captain John Manley on the armed schooner *Lee*, in 1775. (The *Lee*, operating as one of Commodore Hopkins' squadron, captured the British transport brig *Nancy* on November 19, 1775.) Thirteen white stars on a blue canton formed the union of her flag. The stars were arranged in five horizontal parallel rows and were five-pointed. In the white fly of the flag was a blue anchor with the word "Hope" above it. This flag was later used as a regimental banner of Rhode Island in the battles of Brandywine, Trenton and Yorktown, but on the troop flag the stars were of gilt on a light blue canton. The earliest known reference to the use of stars in an American flag appears in a poem on the fourth anniversary of the Boston

Massacre, published in a newspaper, *The Massachusetts Spy* of March 10, 1774:

"A ray of bright glory now beams from afar,

The American ensign now sparkles a star,

Which shall shortly flame wide through the skies."

The Revolution had now begun in all earnestness and the Grand Union flag was hoisted above the *Alfred* by Lieutenant John Paul Jones on December 3, 1775, in the newly formed American fleet off Philadelphia. A month later, on January 1 or 2, 1776, it was unfurled over Washington's headquarters in Cambridge, on the official establishment of the Continental Army. This flag was formed by placing 13 stripes in the fly of the flag under the British Union Jack. It was referred to in the correspondence of the day as the "American Colors," and although they were hoisted and used six months before the Declaration of Independence they still carried the British Union Jack in the corner. (The stripes are carried here in the same form as in the flag of today.)

At the same time that this Grand Union flag was being carried at the stern of ships, a small, nearly square flag was being carried at the bows as a jack. This was the Rattlesnake Navy Jack and Striped Flag, of red and white, and it was also used in 1775 and 1776 as the ship's ensign. It shows a complete breaking away from the British union flag. This striped flag was sometimes used without the rattlesnake. Sometimes, too, the colors were varied, as for example the white and yellow thirteen-striped flag of the brig *Reprisal* in

July, 1776. Another variation was the yellow and black striped flag of privateers. On August 16, 1776, the Marine Committee, referring to the sloop *Queen of Hungary* bringing in ammunition stated that her flag was six black bars and six yellow bars.

Generally speaking, on account of the practical use made of the flag as a means of recognition, naval ships of any one period carried the same flag, and it was the need of a uniform flag for the Navy that forced the adoption of a national standard. On the *Rough Journal of Congress*, June 14, 1777, is the resolution that gave us the Stars and Stripes:

"Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This resolution adopting the flag appears on a page of the *Journal of Congress* among a whole page of resolutions presented by the Marine Committee on the subject of the Navy. There is no written record of any discussion of the design, nor are there any contemporary writings on the subject. Previous to its adoption, the flag familiar to the Marine Committee was the Grand Union flag of 13 stripes, raised at Philadelphia over the new American fleet and at Cambridge over the new Continental Army. It was only necessary in this flag to drop the British union and adopt the thirteen stars of the armed schooner *Lee*. On the same page with the flag and other Marine Committee resolutions is the one appointing John Paul Jones to the command of the *Ranger*. A flag was presented

to Jones by some ladies of Philadelphia and soon afterwards he had the stars and stripes flying at sea. Contemporary illustrations of Jones' ships and the description of the new flag when it appeared in Europe show that the early Navy flags arranged the stars in horizontal rows, often staggered, to represent a new constellation, as they would appear irregularly in the heavens, and as the resolution had described them.

Only eighteen years after the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, it was necessary to change the flag to provide representation for the new states, Vermont and Kentucky. Congress then passed the second law relating to the flag, providing that "from and after the first day of May, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field." This flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes flew over Fort McHenry during the attack on Baltimore and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

As the number of states coming into the Union was increasing, it was seen that adding stars and stripes to represent each state would not make a well-proportioned flag. Captain Samuel Chester Reid, of the Navy, the hero of a two-day naval engagement between his small brig and a British squadron of three large ships, was called upon by the Congressional Committee to design a flag. He proposed that each state should be represented in the union of stars, only, and that they should not be represented in the stripes, but that the stripes be used to represent the thirteen original states. Through the efforts of Congressman Peter Wendover, this suggestion became law on the passage of "An Act to establish the flag of the United States," April 4, 1818, which provides for a new star on the 4th of July following the admission of a new state. It is the third and last flag law on the Stars and Stripes and it definitely establishes the general design of the flag of today.



ATTENTION READERS

DURING the inactive period of summer, when temporarily D. A. R. matters are laid to one side, what better time to subscribe to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine?

Why not make yourself a committee of one to secure just one subscription? If each of our subscribers would do so—immediately our circulation would double itself.

Will you perform this little service for your Society?

ELEANOR W. DONAHUE,
National Magazine Chairman.

MONTFORT STOKES

American Patriot

By

S. W. Ross

SO FAR as is definitely known only one veteran of the American Revolution lies buried beneath the soil of what now is the State of Oklahoma. That veteran, Montfort Stokes, was once a governor of North Carolina. In 1832 he, at the importunity of President Andrew Jackson, accepted appointment as United States agent to Indian tribes then recently removed and to be soon removed from beyond the Mississippi River to western or, as afterwards designated, Indian Territory. The leading military establishment in the West at the period was Fort Gibson, which had been built in 1824 and named in honor of the famous Colonel George Gibson, then commissary general of subsistence.

Fort Gibson stood on the east bank of the Grand River, and from 1824 until 1842 the commandant was Colonel Matthew Arbuckle. The headquarters of the United States agent were for some years at the military post. Here Agent Stokes took up his duties before the close of the year 1832. He had served in the Navy during a portion of the conflict with Great Britain and was now 72 years of age, but strong and active. Much of his official business was in connection with the affairs of the Cherokee Nation of Indians. Already in 1832 there was a considerable number of these native Americans near the agency headquarters and in 1839, when the principal and larger body arrived from east of the Mississippi, the two bands reunited and established the Cherokee Nation, which body politic existed until within a few years of the admission to statehood of Oklahoma. Extant are a number of interesting documents, signed by Montfort Stokes as United States Agent, and addressed to the principal chief of the Cherokees.

Montfort Stokes was born March 12, 1762, in Lunenburg County, Virginia. His parents were David and Mary Montfort Stokes. David Stokes, born October 23, 1707, died September 12, 1794, was the son of John Stokes, the grandson of William Stokes, the great-grandson of Christopher Stokes, who settled in Virginia prior to 1635.

Mrs. Ann E. Stokes, widow of Colonel Henry Stokes of Prince Edward County, Virginia, says that "David Stokes stood at the head of the bar in Lunenburg." He was a man of consequence in his community, a vestryman of his parish for many years, and sometime magistrate of the County of Lunenburg. He, perhaps, resided for a time in Halifax County, North Carolina, since his name appears as a member of Royal White Hart Lodge of Masons at Halifax in 1765. His wife was a daughter of Colonel Joseph Montfort, of Halifax, Grand Master of Masons of and for America.

The name Montfort is said to have been originally *de Montfort*, and according to Richard K. Cralle, Jr.,

Montfort Stokes was descended from the famous historical figure, Simon de Montfort.

Montfort Stokes served in the legislature of North Carolina, became a United States Senator, and Governor of his State. He removed to Fort Gibson, Arkansas Territory, but after 1834 Indian Territory, in 1832.

Stokes, in 1834, accompanied the expedition headed by General Henry Leavenworth to the far Southwest, and returned to his post of duty in good health, though numbers of the soldiers died of fever and General Leavenworth lost his life through an accident.

At the beginning of the 40's of the 19th century the health of the veteran failed and he died at Fort Gibson in November, 1842, at the age of 80 years. He was accorded a military funeral. Among those participating were Colonel Arbuckle and Captain Nathaniel Boone, the latter a son of Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman and explorer. But the place of interment is unknown.

During Stokes' tenure of office the headquarters of the agency were removed from the fort to a place in the country, seven miles east of Fort Gibson. Because of the inconvenience of this place, Mr. Stokes made strong efforts to have his office relocated at Fort Gibson, but without success. And it is stated that the aged official, having failed to secure a reappointment, removed to the little frontier town of Fort Gibson, near the walls of the fort, and proposed engaging in business as a trader and merchant.

Seemingly, then, Stokes was interred in the "military post burial ground," a quarter mile east of the fort, though there are many who believe that burial was made in a small plot in the agency grounds. Up to this writing the grave has not been located.

In 1868, when the United States National Cemetery, the only one in Indian Territory, now the State of Oklahoma, was established, all graves in the "military post burial ground" were opened and the mouldering relics transferred to the new cemetery. Most of the graves had originally been marked with pine slabs, but these during the course of years had decayed or disappeared altogether. A few monuments and headstones of red sandstone or marble indicated the graves of officers, but there was no stone or marker to indicate the last resting place of Montfort Stokes.

Those interested in locating the grave of the first United States Agent to the Cherokees in the West hope that old records may yet be found which will show where interment was made eighty-eight years ago, in which event a fitting monument will be erected in honor of one who served his country in the days of the Revolutionary struggle.

THE CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON MEMORIAL

by

R. J. McGinnis

THE marriage of Caroline Scott, daughter of the first president of Oxford College for Women, and Benjamin Harrison, then a student at Miami University, and later President of the United States, was only one of a long series of events which knit the destinies of the two schools. This common destiny was sealed for all time last spring when Oxford College for Women was merged with Miami and the Board of Trustees of the latter received from the D. A. R. the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial.

Miami University, second institution of higher learning west of the Alleghanies, and Oxford College for Women, the first of its kind in the middle west, have a common history. Between 1828 and 1845, Dr. John Witherspoon Scott was Professor of Chemistry at Miami. He left there to take a similar position at Farmer's College in Cincinnati, returning to Oxford in 1849 as president of the re-organized "Female Institute," later known as Oxford College for Women.

While teaching at Farmer's College he had taken a great interest in a short, plump, and very serious freshman, by name Benjamin Harrison. Young Harrison was often invited to Dr. Scott's home and between him and the daughter, Miss Caroline, a friendship grew, so strong that when the Scotts removed to Oxford, Harrison transferred to Miami University so as to be near the charming Caroline.

Both graduated in the same year, 1852, and in the autumn of the next year were married in the Scott mansion, still preserved in Oxford. Caroline Scott Harrison was the first President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and held that position at the time of her death in the White House in 1892.

The Oxford Chapter of the D. A. R., about ten years ago, conceived the idea of perpetuating the memory of Oxford College's most distinguished alumna and proposed a memorial in the form of a dormitory for the College. The idea was enthusiastically received and under the leadership of the Ohio chapters a nation-wide campaign for funds was instituted. Tentative plans for the dormitory were drawn up and actual construction awaited only the collection of the memorial pledges and final action on the plans.

The original plan, however, was not destined to be carried out. Before definite steps had been taken or the exact form of the memorial determined, it was seen that financial difficulties were accumulating for the College. Competition with heavily endowed institutions and rising scholastic requirements had cut down attendance at the school, so that the Board of Trustees in the spring of 1928 decided to close its doors until the finances could be investigated.



CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON MEMORIAL OF THE D. A. R., OXFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Negotiations for an affiliation or merger with Western College for Women, at Oxford, were opened but these came to nothing. Miami stepped into the breach and offered such a fair and workable proposition that the Oxford Board accepted its conditions and turned over the property to the University in December of 1928. One of the most important clauses in the merger is that the name of Oxford College for Women shall be perpetuated with the building and that the alumnae body shall be incorporated with that of Miami as of an affiliated institution.

The alumni of both schools were enthusiastic over the merger. Members of the Miami faculty had taught part time at Oxford practically since the school was founded in 1830 and we have seen that Oxford's greatest president taught at Miami for seven-

teen years. Perhaps more important is that Oxford College was the social center for Miami men for almost three-quarters of a century, for Miami was not co-educational until the late nineties. We have seen, too, how Miami's greatest alumnus and Oxford's greatest alumna were man and wife, and coming down to the present, we find that the wife of Dr. A. H. Upham, present president of Miami, is an Oxford College graduate.

When the two institutions were merged, the Memorial plans were no longer practical. Various ideas were considered, among them that of turning over the fund, of about \$75,000, to the memorial to Mrs. Harrison in Constitution Hall. At this time some one proposed the plan of incorporating the Memorial in the old Oxford College building itself which

the University was about to reconstruct and modernize. After correspondence and interviews with Mrs. Backus of Columbus, State Regent, the proposal was presented through Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General, to the National Board of Management which in turn presented it to the national body in its annual meeting in Washington. It was unanimously agreed to accept this proposal and early in January a check for \$65,000 was forwarded to Miami University.

Miami will spend approximately \$125,000 on remodeling and furnishing the building. Fireproof stairways, plumbing, wiring, and heating and the construction of faculty suites and the remodeling of the library into a living room will account for approximately \$100,000, the remainder going to furnishings for student rooms, the dining room, and the kitchens.

The entire building will be remodeled. A tower and a structure which extends beyond the third story in the rear will be removed and the whole made to conform to the Colonial style of architecture. An entrance porch with four columns, two and a half stories high, will be erected at the main entrance and the conventional cornice carried around the building.

The feature of the memorial construction will be the two-story addition which will include a dining room, 38 x 64, on the first floor and a social lounge on the second of the same size. The latter will be beautifully appointed and decorated, with French windows on all four sides, a high arched ceiling, and mural decorations. It will be used for a woman's

social center and for meetings of the D. A. R. and kindred societies.

A guest suite is included in the memorial with provisions for the reconstruction of the chapel and the library, which will be used as a living room. The present living room will be retained with the original furnishings. Furnishings for the lounge, originally in the D. A. R. Hostess House at Camp Sherman, have recently been sent from Cleveland and will be placed there when the building is completed.

Various Ohio chapters and individuals of the D. A. R. have indicated their intentions of furnishing the suites and supplementing the furnishings already provided for the lounge. These are as follows: A room in memory of Mary Rankin Goulder, a past regent of Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R. Mr. Goulder gave \$500 at the solicitation of the State Chairman, Mrs. E. L. Harris. A room in honor of Louisa Johnson Smith (Mrs. Charles H.), now 81 years of age. Mrs. Smith has held many offices in Western Reserve Chapter since it was organized, in December, 1891. She gave the chapter its first United States flag at an early date and has kept the chapter supplied with flags and chapter banners. She is often affectionately called, "the Little Mother of the Flags" by Chapter members. A gift of \$500 for this honor room came to Mrs. Harris from the three daughters of Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Frank E. Taplin, Mrs. Clarence E. Dodd, and Mrs. Mildred Coulton.

From the Junior Wheel and Distaff League of Western Reserve Chapter, came a gift of \$100 for a special piece of furniture in honor of Mrs. Edward



THE LOUNGE OF THE CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON MEMORIAL

L. Harris: a room in memory of Mary Bowdle Brant, wife of the late Dr. Austin C. Brant of Canton. Mrs. Brant was a past Regent of Canton Chapter, past State Regent, Honorary State Regent, and the first National Chairman of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial. A fund of \$1,000, contributed by chapters and individuals, is now in hand for this room. Mrs. J. R. McKee, daughter of Mrs. Harrison, contributed generously to this fund.

Two members of Cincinnati Chapter, Mrs. John J. Lippelman and Mrs. Nelson Cramer, will give a Rookwood drinking fountain in honor of their mother, Mrs. Mary Peck, an early graduate of Oxford College for Women.

Conforming to a condition of the Memorial gift, the building will

bear a tablet inscribed, "Oxford College for Women. Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

There will be accommodations for 144 girls, with four faculty suites and a suite for the Assistant Dean of Women.

Construction on the building has already begun under the supervision of Robert S. Harsh, architect, who also remodeled Fisher Hall for Men at Miami, a former home of Oxford College for Women. The work will be finished in time for the opening of the school year next autumn.

The D. A. R. will benefit directly and will be given an opportunity of inspecting and dedicating the new Memorial when the Ohio Chapters meet there in 1930.

A DREADED NATIONAL FOE

by

Bessie W. Gahn

Recording Secretary, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, D. A. R.

WHAT shall I do?" writes a distressed young teacher in a little country school. "The road leading to our school is bordered with all sorts of weeds and vines of poison-ivy; and now the poison-ivy vines are climbing our school-yard fence. Ten of my pupils have been badly poisoned. Isn't there some way to get rid of this pest?"

"My little girl is badly poisoned," writes a frantic mother in a big city. "Her only playground is our tiny back yard, and poison-ivy is climbing all over the back of the fence. No one will pull it down for me. Isn't there some chemical I could use?"

"Please tell me how to get rid of poison-ivy," writes a greatly worried preacher in a distant country district. "People come to visit the old cemetery back of my church, and the newest visitors invariably search for the oldest tombstones, and that's where the poison-ivy seems to grow in thick, bushy clumps. So many of the visitors have been poisoned."

Such are the appeals that pour into the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, and Uncle Sam has searched his wits for the best way to fight this dreaded national foe. His final decision was that the most effective weapon would be one that could be placed in the hands of anyone, of everyone willing to fight. So he culled over the information at hand, conducted new experiments and carefully noted results, sharpened his pens and pencils, and now has ready a new supply of a bulletin that tells just what to do.

In the first place, the bulletin explains how to know poison-ivy and poison-oak from other plants that have very similar leaves. It states that poison-ivy, *Toxicodendron radicans*, has three distinct leaflets and stems to each leaf, and that the old saying "Leaflets three, let it be," is advice well worth remembering. Poison-ivy spreads underground by means of rootstocks, and above ground it sends up an abundant, shrubby growth. Sometimes it grows as an erect bush; at other times it is a trailing shrub that attains

a height of two or three feet. Then again, poison-ivy will occur as a vine that will ascend any convenient tree, or fence, or wall. In early summer, small clusters of yellowish green flowers appear. These are followed by bunches of small, roundish, smooth, green berries which later become white or ivory-colored, somewhat like the berries of mistletoe. Birds eat the seeds of these berries and void them along fencerows and from trees on highways. This form of poison-ivy occurs in the eastern and central portions of the United States. (Fig. 1)

"From New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia south and southwestward, however, occurs another species, the oakleaf poison-ivy, *Toxicodendron quercifolium*, sometimes called 'poison-oak,' which does not climb," states the Government bulletin. (Fig. 2) The leaves of this plant resemble those of certain oak trees. West of this region, in the area extending from South Dakota and British Columbia to Oklahoma and Arizona occurs the Western poison-ivy, *Toxicodendron rydbergii*, sometimes called "poison-oak." This form is a very similar, thick-leaved, low bush or a trailing shrub which does not climb.

In the Pacific Coast region, the plant generally known as poison-oak, *Toxicodendron diversilobum*, is an erect bush that sometimes grows as high as 8 feet. Its leaves resemble those of certain western oak trees. At times, however, the poison-oak in this region is called "poison-ivy," or "yedra." (Fig. 3).

The Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, is an innocent vine that is often mistaken for poison-ivy. Its leaves have five leaflets, not three; its berries are blue, like tiny grapes, and it is not harmful to those who touch it. It occurs in the Eastern States and westward as far as Wyoming and Texas (Fig. 4).

Poison-ivy and poison-oak contain an oily substance the slightest trace of which may severely inflame the skin. All parts of poison-ivy and poison-oak plants contain this

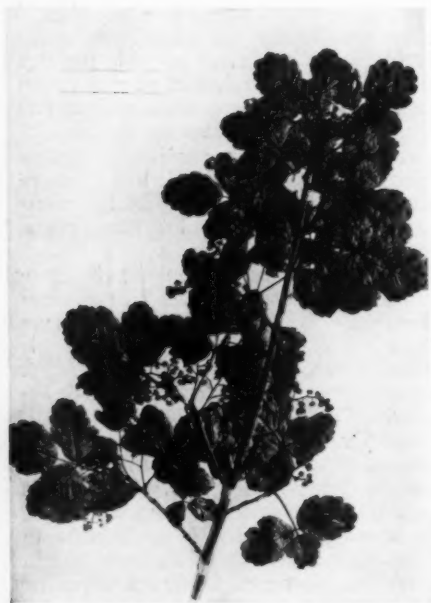


Figure 1.—THE POISON-IVY OF THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
(*Toxicodendron radicans*)

Figure 2.—THE POISON-IVY OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, *Toxicodendron quercifolium*. OAKLEAF POISON-IVY

Figure 3.—POISON-OAK, FROM THE PACIFIC COAST REGION. (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*)

Figure 4.—A LEAF OF VIRGINIA CREEPER. (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)

substance, no matter whether the plants are growing and green or cut and dried. The oil even is carried in smoke from burning plants, and it has in this way poisoned many unsuspecting people.

The Government bulletin on poison-ivy stresses the importance of carefully washing and rinsing the hands or any parts of the skin that have been exposed to poison-ivy, and of repeating this washing three or four times. It advises that hot water should be used and that the skin should be lathered with kitchen or laundry soap, or with any soap having an excess of alkali. Hard scrubbing with a brush is not advised, as

this might rub in the poison and stir up infection; but thorough washing, even after inflammation has developed, is important and often will prevent further trouble.

Detailed advice is given in the Government bulletin regarding methods of eradicating the weed as well as the best treatment for poison-ivy sufferers.

Now that summer is here and the great out-of-doors beckons and calls, surely every D. A. R. member will wish to be armed to fight this dreaded National foe. Why not write to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1166, at once?

REVOLUTIONARY LIST AT HAMPSHIRE, VA.

(NOW WEST VIRGINIA)

Copied by Anne Waller Reddy

THE following List of HAMPSHIRE County names is taken from a manuscript book and from loose pages of manuscript in the VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY at Richmond, Virginia.

It has not to our knowledge appeared in print before.

This Hampshire List shows the names of persons who furnished supplies under the COMMISSIONERS OF PROVISION LAW, the supplies to be applied to CONTINENTAL PURPOSES. Descendants of those mentioned in the List are eligible for D. A. R. membership.

As a Court held for Hampshire County the 15th Day of May, 1782. The Court proceeded to receive and Certify public Claims for Impressments, etc., agreeable to a late Act of Assembly as follows, viz.:

Joseph Vanmeter, Garret Vanmeter, Samuel Dew, Abraham Hite, Okey Johnson, Isaac Miller, Michael See, James Largent, Charles Lynch, Jacob Chrisman, Evangelist Hardin, Jonathan Chineworth, William Cunningham, Abraham Hite, Joseph Vanmeter, Anthony Baker, Solomon Vanmeter, John Tapp, Amos Branson, Samuel Timmonds, Daniel Ashby, Jacob Randall, Stephen Ruddell, Wm. Anderson, Garret Vanmeter, Peter Casey, William Darling, Jacob Harness, Felix Seymour, Prior Robey, William Cunningham, Jr., William Cunningham, Sr., John Harness, Michael Stump, James Cunningham, Syl-

vester Ward, Martin Power, Christopher Huffman, Alexander Simpson, Ursulla Brink, Thomas Parsons, James Stephenson, Job Welton, Jesse Welton, John McNeil, Peter Casey, Henry Carr, Rudolph Shobe, Martin Shobe, John Wilson, Sithman Howman, Valentine Power, Charles Lynch, Leonard Stump, Moses Hutton, Jesse Cunningham, Michael See, George Harness, John Campbell, Michael Harness, George Stump, Abraham Inskeep, George See, Christopher Ermantrout, Robert Cunningham, John Westfall, William Robey, William Renick, John Craig, Richard Seymour, William Jones, Henry Lander, Robert Traviss or Fraviss, Michael Stump, Moses Hutton, Sithman Howman, Andrew Wodrow, John Wilson, Abraham Hite, Abel Randall, Moses Hutton, William Vanse, George Nixon, Levi Ashbrook, William Buffington, James Smith, James Largent, Thomas Seymour, Richard Bodkin, Nicholas Tivault, Thomas Demoss, Evan Jenkins, John Martin, Thomas Edwards, Michael Lawrence, Esekial Thomas, Patrick Keran, John Largent, Isaac Jones, William Anderson, Davis Forman, James McBride, Barbara Hankle, John Wilson, John McBride, John Cutrack, William Cunningham, Abel Randall, Nicholas Casey, Garret Vanmeter, John Forman, Nathaniel Parker, Stephen Colvin, Nathaniel Parker, Thomas McCarty, Peter Casey.

PRIZE WINNING NEWSPAPER REPORT

The prize of \$100 donated by Mrs. Howard Bailey of St. Louis, and offered by Mrs. Amos A. Fries, National Chairman of Publicity, N.S.D.A.R., for the best report of chapter meeting, was awarded to Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter of Newport, Kentucky. This report was written by Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Smith of that chapter. The article, which follows, was published in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

"**W**HY build monuments of stone to a dead hero, who undoubtedly has many such monuments already erected to his memory, when you can educate and make a useful citizen of a child born in the mountains of Kentucky, of pure American blood, but has never had the opportunity to attend school?"

This was the burden of the address made before the Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, D. A. R. by Miss Margaret P. Humes, one of the executives of the Carr Creek Community Center, in Knott County, Kentucky. Miss Humes told her story with a wealth of enthusiasm and a world of pathos snuggled down under the stories of the children and their parents, who are making such a brave fight to conquer ignorance.

She told of the many children that must be denied admittance to the school because of lack of room to care for them and because their parents have no means, whereby the small sum of money required for the year's school and care (\$150) can be paid.

A few children are received with the hope that some one on the outside will open their hearts and become responsible for the education of these children. The school has no endowment, no guaranteed income, it must depend entirely on the generosity of those on the outside, who are more fortunate.

Miss Humes told of the new branch school that was built last year over on "Flax Patch," a distance of seven miles from the school on Carr. In bad weather, the little ones could not make the long trip for day school work and there was no money to board at the center. Through the generosity of a D. A. R. member, of Pennsylvania, in response to a talk and appeal by Miss Humes, this school and teacherage at "Flax Patch" was built.

Miss Humes described the simple, trusting faith of these mountain folk—so anxious that their children have an opportunity for an education—and how hard it is to deny any child a place in school because of lack of room and funds. She expressed to the Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter her appreciation of their support in the two scholarships given each year, and told many interesting anecdotes of the two girls who are wards of the chapter.

When asked by the Regent what these two girls need and want for Christmas, Miss Humes quickly said, "Shoes and stockings," and an ample sum was given at once for practical Christmas gifts for these girls.

Mrs. T. E. Beckner had prepared the second paper of the series, *The American Revolution*, her subject being the causes of the Revolution. The third of this series will be given by Mrs. John D. Ellis, at the meeting December 12, at the home of Mrs. E. S. Smith, 1 Hedgerow Lane, Mrs. Ellis's subject being, "Was the Revolution Preventable?—Its Justification."

During the business session the chapter voted to sponsor an essay contest to be held in the schools of Newport, the title of the essay to be: "The Constitution of the United States," the winner to receive a medal as a token of excellence.

The judges in this competition were the same as for the contest of last year, Colonel Edward B. Clark, a veteran newspaper man, Mrs. Vylla Poe Wilson, of the *Washington Post*, and Mr. Pierce Miller, of International News Service.

St. Louis Chapter's report, published in the *St. Louis Star*, was accorded second place, and Orange Mountain Chapter of New Jersey, published in the *Daily Courier*, the third place.

GEORGIA'S TWO REAL DAUGHTERS

by

Leola Selman Beeson

Recording Secretary

THE Nancy Hart Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution of Milledgeville, Georgia, was made happy by the discovery of two living daughters of a Revolutionary soldier, and it was made even happier when the message came from the Treasurer General in Washington, D. C., that Miss Sarah Pool and Mrs. Mary Pool Newsome of Glascock County, Georgia, were accepted as members of the National Society on June 5, 1929.

Mrs. Sarah May Yarbrough is the proud Regent who claims them. She, with others, visited the sisters and learned with delight that their father, Henry Pool, fought in the Revolutionary War. He was thrice married, and their mother was his third wife. He was ninety years old when his youngest child was born, and his eldest child was sixty-four years old at that time. His old Bible with the family record

in it is in existence. His grant of land was in Warren County.

The grandmother of these sisters, on their mother's side, was long-lived also, reaching one hundred and one years of age when she died.

The little three-roomed Pool cottage with its two acres of land, is two miles from Gibson, the county-site of Glascock. The little home, sought by the visiting D. A. R., stands near the highway. It is plain and sweet and clean and is adorned by the personalities of its two occupants.

"Would you like some books and magazines?" they were asked. "No," answered Aunt Mary, "I do not like to read magazines, and the only book I do want is a Bible with big print."

"Do you need anything that we can bring you?"

"Yes, we need some medicine. Sarah has never had a doctor with her but once and that was when the measles settled on her



Left—MRS. MARY POOL NEWSOME
Right—MISS SARAH POOL

brain when she was a child. She has never taken a dose of calomel either or eaten a chicken gizzard. We do need some medicine, though."

Harmless medicines, fruit and a Bible in big print were carried to them on the second visit. "Money couldn't buy this Bible," exclaimed Aunt Mary, joyously at sight of it.

Kodak pictures were taken, and in some of the photographs the sisters wore their beloved sun-bonnets. "Are you going to take pictures in the fix we're in?" asked Aunt Sarah.

"Yes, and we will send these pictures to Washington, D. C."

"Why, we'll scare all the crows in Washington City," was the startled answer.

Aunt Sarah and Aunt Mary were two of the six charter members of the Magnolia Baptist Church in Glascok County. Their father, having come to Georgia from North Carolina, was a charter member of the Mill Creek Baptist Church in Warren County, Georgia. The daughters, being too young to remember his death, repeated the story which their mother had often told them. She was asked to bring the children to his bed-side and his last words to them were: "Little children meet me in Heaven."

"Wouldn't you like to have a radio and hear some nice music in the evening?" they were asked.

"I don't know—I do like fiddle-music," responded Aunt Mary dubiously.

"Would you not like to have some one come to stay with you?"

"Not as long as we can help ourselves," Aunt Mary replied. "We always get up at four in the morning, and eat breakfast before daylight, and we have made a-plenty of nice quilts to last us our lifetime."

"Aunt Mary, who makes your pretty garden?"

"Why me! My collards is growing fine, but we never touch 'em till frost. You see my flowers. And this is my blackberry jelly that I made for Sarah, today. I do not eat sweets myself."

The old ladies were told that the National Society would send them a nice pension, and that it would be large enough for them to buy for themselves the comforts of life and that the D. A. R. wanted them to have these comforts and not hoard their wealth—for great wealth it seemed to them.

Aunt Mary put her arms around the Regent and said that this had ever been her prayer to our Heavenly Father—that in some way He would provide so that "me and Sarah" in the evening of life would be spared the pinch of dire poverty and helplessness.

KENTUCKY'S MOST HISTORIC SPOT

The Battle of the Blue Licks

by

Mrs. William Rodes

State Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots Committee

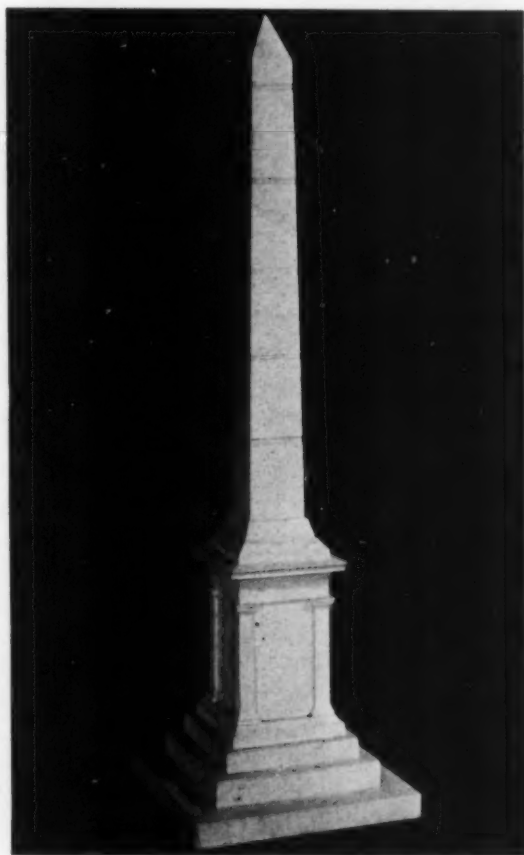
THE Battle of the Blue Licks followed the siege of Bryan Station and is spoken of as the last battle of the Revolutionary

War. The Indians and their Canadian allies, numbering about 240 men under command of Capt. Wm. Caldwell of the British Army, were in retreat, and lay in ambush in the hill country through which the Licking River flows.

The settlers knew they were inferior in number, having only 182 men, mostly officers. They decided not to wait for General Logan, who was collecting a strong force from Lincoln County, but to pursue the trail which led to the Blue Licks, and which the Red Men had plainly marked. Col. Daniel Boone, who had his youngest son with him, led a

strong party from Fort Boonesboro; Col. Stephen Trigg and his men came from Fort Harrod, while Col. John Todd's men were from the fort at Lexington.

On the morning of August 19, 1782, they commenced the march to the Blue Licks and soon came up with a small party of Indians who were in plain view. The officers halted and held a consultation. The wild and lonely country in which they were, far removed from any assistance, and the superior force of the enemy caused them to pause. Boone advised waiting for General Logan, who was already on his way to join them; but if they were determined to fight the enemy immediately, he suggested their



MEMORIAL ERECTED BY THE STATE ON SITE OF THE BLUE LICKS BATTLE GROUND, TO WHICH KENTUCKY "DAUGHTERS" CONTRIBUTED LIBERALLY

force be divided so as to be able to attack the rear of the enemy also.

While they deliberated the hot-headed, impetuous McGary with a loud whoop called out "Let all who are not cowards follow me!" Putting spurs to his horse he dashed ahead into the river, up the steep bank to the ridge, followed by Majors Harlan and McBride and the entire force. They rushed along the buffalo trail, Majors McGary, Harlan and McBride in the lead, Colonels Trigg and Todd in the rear; when suddenly they were fired upon by the enemy hidden in the bushy ravines. The Kentuckians were in full view on the bare ridge, without shelter, cut off from any possibility of retreat. Their only chance was the river, and to that they hurriedly made their way, closely followed by the Indians with their tomahawks and murderous fire.

From the battleground to the river the scene was terrible. Colonels Todd and Trigg, Majors Harlan and McBride and young Boone were already killed. Those on foot were almost entirely destroyed, but the horsemen generally escaped.

Colonel Boone, after witnessing the fate of his dear son and friends, found he was almost surrounded by the enemy. He dashed into a ravine lately occupied by the Indians, and although he was pursued, he escaped and crossed the river lower down, and made his way back to the fort. The slaughter was frightful at the river, where men, horses and Indians were mingled in the

death struggle. Those who escaped made haste to the fort to tell the story of the disastrous defeat.

On August 19, 1927, patriotic citizens came from all sections of Kentucky, and, after hearing eloquent speakers recount the history of the terrific struggle, an association was formed and committees were named to arouse the State to take some definite action to commemorate the Battle of the Blue Licks.

One year later, on the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the battle, the association perfected its work. Nearly ten thousand people from every part of the Commonwealth gathered at the sacred spot to pay homage to the heroic dead. The orators of the day recounted the deeds of bravery and courage. They told of the appropriation (\$10,000) the State had made to erect the beautiful granite shaft, which later was unveiled by descendants of the men who fought in the battle. The association of patriotic citizens purchased thirty-five acres in this picturesque region, which encloses the graves of the dead, for a State park and a shrine for all time.

The names of the valiant soldiers are engraved on the handsome monument, which stands near the old State road which runs from Maysville to Lexington. So close is it that the passing stranger may pause and pay tribute to the gallant Kentuckians who made the supreme sacrifice that liberty might triumph.

CONUNDRUMS

Involving Some Battles of the American Revolution—Can You Supply the Answers?

By Mrs. Daniel W. Reynolds

1. A kind of silver and a place of residence.
2. A monarch and a weight.
3. The cause of contention between the Wets and Drys.
4. A girl's name and a gown.
5. A domestic animal, and more than one of a useful instrument.
6. A large receptacle and an elevation of land.
7. The negative side and a measurement.
8. The Scotch brogue for man and an aperture in the head.
9. The first three letters of the name of an animal and a place of concealment.
10. The opposite of *short*, and that which is surrounded by water.
11. A fish spear and a weight.
12. A word of ten letters, first three a boy's name last three a weight.

(See Page 504)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



BOOK REVIEWS

by

ELLA LORAIN DORSEY

Dolly Madison. *The Nation's Hostess.* Elizabeth Lippincott Dean. Lothrop, Lea & Shepard Co., Boston, 1928. (3.00)

Anecdotes in Miss Dean's book about the beloved and admired Dolly Madison are retold most agreeably with a deepening touch of color here, a throwing up of a high light there.

The happy childhood in Virginia (for although she was born in North Carolina, her people were Virginians) is brought out in all its attractive details, the comings and goings of her kin the Paynes, the Flemings, the Dandridges, the Winstons, the adored Irish grandfather Coles (from whom she inherited her wit and humor and her lovely coloring) and the cousin for whom she was named, Dorothea the wife of Patrick Henry.

The conversion of her parents to the tenets of George Fox is told simply and seriously. It was momentous for John Payne of Little Byrd Creek, for it involved the freeing of his slaves, the selling of his property and the removal North of himself and family.

A devoted patriot, he selected Philadelphia as the centre of national life, and there his eldest daughter married John Todd her first husband, living in peaceful home retirement until the yellow fever ravaged the city and carried off on its tide both her husband and an infant son.

Her meeting with Mr. Madison was when she was twenty-five. Aaron Burr introduced them and the staid Virginian, seventeen years older than herself, fell "permanently" in love with her, as proven by the twenty tranquil happy years they spent at "Montpelier" after leaving the White House.

Mrs. Madison's career was a triumph to the last day of her life, and her funeral might have been taken for that of a potentate, for its length included the President, the Cabi-

net, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, members of Congress, the Army and Navy and friends of four generations, among them being the bridesmaid and groomsmen who had stood with her in the Quaker Meeting House when she married John Todd.

Miss Dean lets us realize that this delightful woman had the two greatest gifts that can be possessed—goodness and charm, and her way of telling it makes the tribute worth while.

The illustrations are from photographs, the frontispiece being the Gilbert Stuart, and including the lovely Peale portrait, Lieber's drawings of Mr. and Mrs. Madison, the portraits of Hamilton, Washington Irving, the Lansdown portrait of Washington, which she saved from the British, and of Jefferson for whom Mrs. Madison was often hostess at the White House. There is a picture of the stairway at "Harewood," the home of Lucy Payne Washington where the wedding of Mrs. Todd and Mr. Madison took place, and a picture of the gardens at Montpelier; there is a life-mask of Mrs. Madison, her portrait in the turban she made famous, and a portrait of her at seventy-two, still charming.

It is an achievement to have written so acceptable a book on the ground where every family of that day has left traditions, impressions, facts and fancies about her subject—the deservedly loved and fascinating Dolly Madison.

The West Family Register. Important lines traced from 1326-1928. By Letta Brock Stone. W. F. Roberts Company, Inc., Washington, D. C., 1928.

It is limited to 300 copies and is dedicated by the author to her husband, Edward

Cyrus Stone, and is a wide reaching, almost stupendous genealogical record.

As indicated in the title the line begins with John La Warr, 1199-1216, of Gloucestershire, England, and is brought to the Thomas West, 3rd, Lord Delaware, first governor of Virginia, and Capt. Francis West who came to Virginia in 1608.

There are charts of the descendants of Governor John, Anthony, Joseph and Francis, there are two valuable maps of Virginia, 1695, and Maryland, 1794, and in the 450 pages not an inch is unoccupied by clearly lined Wests and the families with whom they married. The 50 pages of name-index show Addisons, Arundels, Aldens, Berkeleys, Bacons, Byrds, and so on through the old-world families to Washington and Yeardeley.

The coats-of-arms are given in gay colors and gold and silver, the only difference is in the mantling and the helmets. The motto "Jour de ma vie" is reproduced in both and a few photographic prints of descendants, with a frontispiece of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul on Wisconsin Avenue which "contains in its archives vital statistics of Members of the West Family."

It is a careful piece of difficult work and must have required intense concentration.

Mount Vernon on the Potomac. History of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. By Grace King. The MacMillan Company. (\$4.00)

Ann Pamela Cunningham is one of the heroines of endeavor, one of the lamps of zeal, one of the conquerors of the spirit and it is a great satisfaction that Grace King has told the consecutive story of the acquisition of Mount Vernon, its restoration and administration and has sketched the men and women who helped in the great work, notably the Rev. Edward Everett Hale who singly netted \$60,000.00 by his lectures and donated it (I think Nathan Hale must have smiled on his grand-nephew!).

I wish it might have seemed wise and well to the writers and reviewers, who dwell so strongly on De Barcourt's account of the poverty and neglect apparent there in 1840, to have gone further and explained that. Mr. John Augustine Washington,

impoverished and unable to maintain his estate, offered it in turn to the State of Virginia and the Federal Government. Both declined to buy. The only offer he had was from the North from a firm who specialized in pleasure parks, with merry-go-rounds, beer and skittles and dancing pavilions. They offered \$300,000.00, but he felt it would be a desecration to let Mount Vernon go for such a purpose, and he bravely shouldered his poverty and patiently bore it thirteen years longer until "the Southern Matron's" trumpet-call waked the slumberers. She could only raise \$200,000.00; again the pleasure park renewed its offer, and was again refused, and hers taken.

The panic of 1857, the Civil War, the enormous requirements for repairs and upkeep, the cessation of revenue by the suspension of boat-travel by Secretary Stanton for three years, were like a range of mountains walling in her valiant soul, but she surmounted them; and her friends and supporters followed, toiling until the victorious year 1928 is reached with its tally of about the hundred thousand visitors, the estate in perfect order, and its upkeep financed by its splendid Regents with cheering balances in their treasury.

It is a story of courage, and hope justified by faith; and Miss King has managed to give the most prosaic subject an aura. It should go into every household from which went aid and comfort to these ladies, for it is a beautiful thing to be able to say of this great patriotic endeavor, "I, too, am a part."

The gifts to Mt. Vernon are unique and manifold, but surely one of the most appreciated is that of Professor Charles Sprague Sargent who gave his skill, his interest, his priceless services "to restore the grounds of Mt. Vernon to the condition they were in when Washington was alive."

The illustrations are progressively interesting, several excellent portraits are among them—Miss Cunningham, Mr. George W. Riggs the first Treasurer, Mme. Berghman, Mrs. Townsend, and Miss Comegys, and the house before and after restoration.

The badge appears in colors on the outside cover and the coat of arms on the title page with the motto "Exitus acta probat." Five hundred pages are absorbed in the story—and the reader absorbed in the pages!

STATE CONFERENCES

MICHIGAN

The Michigan State Conference in Ypsilanti on October 1-4, 1928, was unique in the exceptionally high order of entertainment provided by the Hostess Chapter, which included the evening address by President McKenney of the State Normal College and Professor R. Clyde Ford, and the music provided by Mrs. Abba Owen, Chairman of that committee.

The event of one day was our visit to the Lincoln Consolidated School, six miles from Ypsilanti. After refreshing tea, we were guided through the large building by members of the teaching staff of thirty normal graduates and students, later assembling to hear an address by Professor M. S. Pittman, of the State Normal College at Ypsilanti.

Did we find time for any real Conference work? Indeed we did, and the reports from our State Officers and Committee Chairmen showed good work accomplished in all lines. Perhaps Americanism stands first as well it may, with the great port of Detroit at our very door, and the work for immigrants at "little Ellis Island" well carried on by one chapter only, Louisa St. Clair. Patriotic Education and Student Scholarships reported great accomplishment, but in nothing is Michigan failing to do her part loyally and faithfully.

We were honored by the presence of four national officers: Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, Recording Secretary General; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Historian General; Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, Vice President General; and Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Vice President General. All State officers (eleven) were present and our 200 Regents and Delegates representing nearly all of Michigan's 60 chapters.

All the State officers excepting State Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eusebia K. Davidson, whose three-year term expired, were re-elected as follows:

State Regent, Mrs. Charles Francis Bathrick; State Vice Regent, Mrs. James H. McDonald; State Chaplain, Mrs. Irene

Pomeroy Shields; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. Bennett Paxton; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walter H. Whittier; State Treasurer, Miss Emma Brooks; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Edward V. Howlett; State Historian, Mrs. Sidney W. Clarkson; State Librarian, Miss Sue I. Silliman; State Directors, Mrs. Sigmund L. Wing, Mrs. G. V. Lloyd Cady.

MRS. SIDNEY W. CLARKSON,
State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

The Thirty-eighth Annual Conference of New Jersey was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State House, Trenton, on March 14 and 15, 1929. Following the bugle call and entrance of National and State Officers, Regents of Hostess Chapters and honored guests, escorted by the Pages, bearing the National and State Flags, Mrs. William A. Becker, the State Regent, declared the Conference in session.

An Invocation was offered by the State Chaplain, followed by the Salute to the Flag, the reciting of the American's Creed and the singing of the *Star Spangled Banner*. Words of greeting were given by Mrs. Becker, who expressed her great pleasure in witnessing the large number of Daughters in attendance. Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Honorary State Regent and Vice President General from New Jersey, was called upon and responded in her usual friendly manner. Mrs. William Libby, Ex-State Regent and Ex-Vice President General from New Jersey, spoke of the early days of the State Organization.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Maurice A. Blake, State President of the United States Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Governor of the Society of the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims and Mrs. Andrew J. Rider, State Regent of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Colonists.

Telegrams from Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General and Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Ex-State Regent and Ex-Vice President

General from New Jersey, who were unable to be present, were read.

In her report, the State Regent expressed gratitude for the co-operation and faithful service of the Daughters who had made possible the finest report of work ever accomplished in the State. She gave commendation to those members who had compiled and published in the last year, the State History of the New Jersey D. A. R., which covered a period of thirty-eight years.

Reports of State Officers followed. The Treasurer stated that the amount of money that had passed through her hands, totaled \$191,000.00. The Consulting Registrar reported a total membership in the State of 4670 in 66 Chapters.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reports of the State Chairmen, at which time it was stated that twenty-five Volumes of Genealogical Records would, this year, be presented to Congress from the New Jersey Chapters. Reports from Chapter Regents were then read in order.

Mrs. Finley J. Shephard, a National Vice Chairman of the National Defense Committee, addressed the Conference. She stressed the menaces that sought to destroy our country and urged greater zeal in the work of defense.

Mrs. Becker then presented Hon. Morgan F. Larson, Governor of New Jersey, who welcomed the Daughters in the name of the State, to Trenton and the State House. He gave an inspiring talk upon the heritage of the Society.

The second day's sessions were largely concerned with continued reports of State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. An honored guest of the day, was Mrs. Josiah Van Orsdel, National President of the C. A. R. Society, who expressed her pleasure at being present. She announced the name of the newly appointed State Director of this Society, as Mrs. James A. Edgar of New Brunswick. Prizes were awarded to the winners in the Contests conducted in the State, for: Chapters voting 100 in Presidential Election; Chapters securing largest numbers of subscriptions relative to D. A. R. Magazine; and for the Senior and Junior Essays in the Historical Research Department.

The State Regent, also Vice Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee, complimented the New Jersey Daughters

upon giving generously to this magnificent project, \$43,000 having been contributed by them during the past three years.

A number of important resolutions were then adopted. Among them, Mrs. William A. Becker, retiring State Regent, was elected Honorary State Regent and Mrs. Harry A. Marshall retiring State Chaplain was honored with the title of Honorary State Chaplain.

The Chairman of Tellers Miss Ennis reported the results of the election of State Officers: State Regent, Mrs. C. Edward Murray; State Vice Regent, Mrs. William J. Ward; State Chaplain, Mrs. Mathias Steelman; State Rec. Secretary, Mrs. Charles MacCarthy; State Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill; State Registrar, Miss Mabel Clay; State Historian, Mrs. Henry C. Ward; State Librarian, Mrs. Joseph Pryor.

After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," the 38th New Jersey Conference closed.

GRACE L. C. WARD,
State Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

The thirty-fifth Annual Conference of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held Thursday, March 28, 1929 at the Biltmore Hotel, Providence. This Conference was especially significant as it marked another step in the growth of the organization in the State. Instead of a half day for the reports of the officers, both morning and afternoon sessions were occupied with the reading of reports, and the transaction of business.

The Rhode Island Daughters were very happy to have as their honored guest their much loved President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau.

Mrs. William L. Manchester, State Regent, presided at all the sessions. Bristol Chapter, the State Regent's own Chapter, was the Hostess for the day, and Mrs. Clinton T. Sherman, its Regent gave the address of welcome at the opening session. The reports of the State Officers showed increased enthusiasm and an earnest endeavor on the part of the Chapters to further the work of the National Society.

The State Regent was presented with six silver bouillon cups by the twenty-four Chapter Regents of her administration. Mrs. Enoch E. McLaren, Regent of Esek

Hopkins Chapter, in her presentation speech expressed their appreciation of Mrs. Manchester's loyalty to the ideals of the organization, and their pleasure at having served under her leadership.

The adoption of new by-laws, necessitated by the growth of the State Society was an important feature of the session.

The following State Officers, nominated by Mrs. Fayette F. Freeman, Regent of Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, were elected: State Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Moulton; Vice Regent, Mrs. C. Grant Savage; State Chaplain, Mrs. Samuel P. Tabor; State Secretary, Mrs. George Adams; State Treasurer, Mrs. Edwin A. Farnell; State Registrar, Mrs. George P. Newell; State Historian, Mrs. Philip Caswell; State Librarian, Mrs. Frank Adams; State Custodian, Mrs. Raymond L. Foster; State Auditor, Mrs. Stukely Westcott.

A reception was held that evening for the guests of honor and state officers, followed by a banquet in the ball room. The guests of honor were Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our President General; Governor and Mrs. Norman S. Case; Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, State Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. Katherine White Kittridge, State Regent of Vermont; and Mrs. Harriet B. Rigdon, National Vice Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

The Governor of Rhode Island in his greetings to the Daughters commended the work of the organization for preserving patriotic interest in America. Mrs. William Walton Covell, State Vice Regent, brought greetings as did the guests of honor who were presented by the State Regent, Mrs. William L. Manchester. Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our President General, in her address to the guests urged National Defense. She called attention to the subversive propaganda going on among the youth of to-day, and urged religious and patriotic training to combat this movement.

During the evening solos were rendered by Miss Aida A. Connery and Mrs. Louise Church Almy. Mrs. John Gardiner was Chairman of the banquet committee. The State Regent's personal page was Mrs. J. Ellery Ingraham. Mrs. George E. Adams was Chairman of Pages who included Miss Evelyn M. Carter, Miss Olive Richards,

Mrs. Henry J. Peterson, Mrs. John R. Halkyard.

Mrs. George A. Sward, Chairman of Ushers, was assisted by Miss Alice B. Almy, Mrs. Edward P. Church, Jr., and Mrs. Howard W. Church. The Color Bearers were Mrs. Frank M. Silva and Mrs. Howard S. Almy.

SUSAN H. HANDY,
State Historian.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The thirty-third annual conference of the South Carolina D. A. R. was held in the high school auditorium in Greenwood, March 12-14, 1929, with Star Fort and Kosciuszko Chapters as hostesses, Mrs. Oscar Kern Mauldin, State Regent, presiding. At the opening session, the Salute to the Flag and the American's Creed were led by Mrs. C. M. Landrum and Mrs. J. Logan Marshall respectively, a cordial welcome being extended by Mrs. M. F. Sanders, Regent of the Star Fort chapter, and Devore Andrews, Mayor of Greenwood. Greetings were brought by Mrs. Leroy S. Havenicht, State President, U. S. D., 1812, and Mrs. J. Frost Walker, President, S. C. Division U. D. C. Greetings by wire were extended by Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, our President General; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Vice President General; Mrs. George White Nash of Albany, N. Y., known in South Carolina as "Tamassee's Friend"; Major Jno. F. Jones; Mrs. F. C. Cain, Vice President General; Mrs. W. D. Maginnis, President, S. C. F. W. C. and others. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Wm. B. Burney, Vice President General and the Rev. James Wyly Jackson of the Presbyterian Church, Greenwood.

At the business sessions, fine reports by the State officers, State chairmen and chapter regents showed a progressive year's work. Two interesting gavels were presented. One, made of wood from the last surviving horse chestnut planted in Fredericksburg by George Washington, was given the S. C. D. A. R. by the Kenmore Association. The other was presented to the State regent "to have and to hold." It is made of cedar from a tree which grew at the mouth of the Old Star Fort tunnel. From this wood, only

three gavels were made, the other two being given to the State Senate and the House of Representatives.

Strong pleas were presented by Mrs. Burney and Mrs. James A. Cathcart for the restoration of Wakefield, the home of George Washington and the purchase of the boyhood home of Woodrow Wilson in Columbia, both of which were cordially endorsed by the conference, and a goodly sum raised for the Woodrow Wilson home. A beautiful memorial service, conducted by Mrs. R. E. L. Parman, State chaplain, for the South Carolina Daughters who died during the year, featured the Thursday morning session. Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, our Honorary State Regent, and for six years State Regent, were presented by her Chapter Regent, Mrs. John W. Lillard and a page in the state year book voted inscribed to her memory.

The prize for the best year book was awarded to the Fort Prince George chapter, Pickens, Mrs. J. D. Yongue, Regent. All programs were featured by most delightful music. An outstanding part of the con-

ference was, as usual, Tamassee evening. Following the splendid reports of Mrs. E. C. Doyle, Chairman of Tamassee Board and Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent, twelve girls from the D. A. R. Mountain school most charmingly presented a pageant of the "Famous Women of American History."

New officers elected at the conference were: State Regent, Mrs. John C. Coulter; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Thos. J. Mauldin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jos. Barnett Workman; Chaplain, Mrs. E. Clay Doyle, Mrs. J. Foster McKissick being elected conference member of Tamassee Board. Delightful social features were a reception by the hostess chapters at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Taylor; a tea at the home of Mrs. John B. Sloan, followed by a drive to Old Star Fort; a luncheon tendered by the local chapters U. D. C. at which their Division President, Mrs. J. Frost Walker, was toastmistress, and a luncheon by the City of Greenwood, the toastmistress being Mrs. John C. Coulter.

DELLA RICHARDS COULTER,
Recording Secretary.

D. A. R. MOVIE GUIDE

THE following films are recommended by Mildred Lewis Russel (Mrs. Richard R.), National Chairman, Better Films Committee:

Innocents of Paris—Para. An outstanding, beautiful picture, full of human interest. Highly recommended for all.

This is Heaven—U. A. Story of Eva, an immigrant; her arrival in New York; her many complications. A delightful film for adults.

Outlawed—F. B. O. Tom Mix, with Tony the horse. A very interesting Western picture. Children will enjoy this.

The Black Watch—Fox. A gripping story of Scotch-English-India. Bag-pipers, English officers, heroes. Has educational value; beautiful, artistic. Torture scenes in India and drinking scenes make it unsuitable for children.

Evangeline—U. A. Dolores Del Rio—Adaptation of Longfellow's poem; historical, educational, showing destruction of the Acadian settlement by the British. Recommended for all.

All Faces West—Pioneer picture. Story of massed immigration from Missouri River to Great Salt Lake Valley, spring of 1847. Film is historical, clean, wholesome.

Valiant—Fox. Story of filial devotion of an errant son. A fine production with a moral. Very dramatic. Mature for children.

Zip Boom Bang—Edu. Story of a father dragged to the circus by his wife and children. A good comedy for the family.

High Voltage—Pathe. Wm. Boyd. Most realistic, with sound. The snow scenes, and motor bus, the rescue by plane at night are particularly thrilling. Rather mature for children, but recommended for them.

Coquette—U. A. Mary Pickford. A powerful story, beautifully done. Too mature for children.

The Desert Song—Warner. A film version of the famous operetta. Sound picture; very beautiful, exquisite voices, desert scenes colored settings. John Boles, Carlotta King. Mature for children; outstanding production.

Through Different Eyes—Fox. Dramatic murder trial. Very tense and unusual drama. Story of a cultured, educated man on trial for murder; realistic. Adults.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

William Gaston Chapter (Gastonia, N. C.) has now a membership of 86, and the work is progressing with a splendid spirit of cooperation and enthusiasm.

Last February, the birthday of the Father of Our Country was celebrated, also the 15th anniversary of the organization of our chapter, with a very beautiful Colonial tea, at the lovely home of our Treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Gray. About sixty-five guests joined with the chapter in this celebration, including the members of the Virginia Dare C. A. R., who assisted both in entertaining and with the program. An original symposium on Americanism, portraying patriotism through the medium of song and pictures, was presented, thus inspiring the community with an added reverence and love for God and Country.

Constitution Day was observed in September by having Mr. E. B. Denny, a prominent member of the local bar, address the chapter on "Defense of Citizenship," using the Constitution as a background. Mr. Denny urged the members to express their citizenship and support the Constitution by going to the polls and voting

in all elections. At the close of the meeting, Mrs. H. D. Shackleford, Chairman of Patriotic Education, distributed copies of the Constitution among the membership.

On October 5th we joined with the Kings Mountain Chapter, of York, S. C., and neighboring chapters in celebrating the 148th anniversary of Kings Mountain at the Battleground. A splendid address was made by Col. Arthur Gaston, of Chester, S. C. A

bill to make this Battleground a National Park has just been introduced into the House by Congressman A. L. Bulwinkle, of this District, who has always been interested in the activities of the D. A. R.

An interesting meeting was held in November at historic old Goshen Presbyterian Church. This is the oldest church in Gaston County, having been organized in 1764. A number of Revolutionary Soldiers' graves have been located here, and the Committee on Old Burying Grounds and Tombstones, of which Mrs. W. P. Moore is Chairman (and who planned this meeting place), hopes to locate more and mark them.



MRS. LIVINA W. SMITH (in chair)

Great-great-granddaughter of Lt. Charles Campbell, whose grave appears in foreground

Our yearly scholarship of \$50 has been given to Crossnore, and the Chairman, Mrs. J. M. Pressly, is now collecting a bag of clothing to send there. Mrs. Y. D. Moore, Chairman of Ellis Island, has a box ready to send to the immigrants. We have placed the D. A. R. Magazine in three High School Libraries in the county. Mrs. J. R. Rankin, Chairman of Better Films and Patriotic Lectures and Slides, in conjunction with the Major Wm. Chronicle Chapter D. A. R., has succeeded in putting on special matinees for children on Saturday mornings. Mr. Estridge, of the Gastonian Theatre, where the matinees are given, has generously agreed to give 10 per cent of the proceeds to purchase school books for the needy children of the city. A flag trailer has been purchased by the two local D. A. R. Chapters, and is being shown at the Junior Matinees and on Patriotic Days. On Nov. 22 a free patriotic lecture, "Early Romance of Our Colonies," with slides, was given by the two chapters at Central School.

Our programs this year are modified or expanded from those sent from National Headquarters on National Defense, which are very strong and full of vital interest.

MRS. RALPH RAY,

Regent.

Conemaugh Chapter (Blairsville, Pa.) has grown from 27 members when it was organized in 1923, to 61, on its fifth birthday. In this short time the graves of 30 Revolutionary soldiers in nine cemeteries have been marked, and many more located by the chapter. In October a dedication service was held at a country church yard nine miles from Blairsville; the history of Lieut. Charles Campbell, the soldier thus honored, was read by a great-great-grandson, a wreath was placed by a great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary L. Woodward Smith, aged 90 years, and the oldest member of Conemaugh Chapter. The stone was unveiled by a great-great-great-granddaughter, Patricia Walker, aged five years. Other features of the dedication were a Boy Scout sounding "assembly" and "taps," a Girl Scout as standard bearer, a patriotic address by a local minister, reading of the "Recessional" by the Vice Regent and presentation by the Regent, Salute to the Flag, singing of "America" and benediction. The

chapter is proud to have three generations of the Campbell family among its members. The graves of 40 daughters of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and list sent to state Committee. Surveys of four old graveyards have been made and over 500 tombstone inscriptions sent to the genealogical Committee.

Seven hundred baptismal records from the Presbyterian church of the town have also been sent. Each year the chapter gives a gold medal to pupil in 8th grade making the highest mark in American history. Books have been given to Boy Scouts, High School library and 63 to the sanitarium at Cresson. Southern schools and Americanization institutions have been aided with clothing and money. Troop 1, Girl Scouts, also have been given money, it being sponsored by the chapter. Health Bonds and money contributed toward the Community nuser. Valley Forge Memorial, Wakefield, Harding, Caroline Scott Harrison, Madonna of the Trai's and Memorial to the Founders have all been given our financial support. Betsy Ross Flags placed each Memorial day on graves of Revolutionary soldiers and large flags and flag codes and American creeds given to local organizations. Copies of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution and educational pictures framed and placed in schools and library (public). Boxes of material to Ellis Island, Manuals in six languages distributed through Y. M. C. A. and banks. Fifty dollars was paid to help restore an old graveyard in town where our two Revolutionary soldiers are buried. During one-hundredth anniversary of the town the chapter won a silver cup for second best float in a pageant of 100. About 600 trees have been planted by the chapter. Several papers have been accepted by the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee and gifts sent each year to the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall. All national and State requests are promptly paid. Attractive Yearbooks are issued each year and a splendid historical program carried out; ten regular meetings are held and social affairs on Washington's birthday and Flag day.

ELLIE ROBERTS RAY,

Regent.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY FLORIDA DAUGHTERS

Tampa Chapter (Tampa, Fla.). Thursday morning, November 15, Tampa Chapter, D. A. R., placed a marker on the old Fort King Road. This road was first surveyed in 1824 and was the connecting link between middle Florida, (Ocala), and Fort Brooke, (Tampa). It was over this road that the gallant Major Dade marched in December, 1835.

Later on, in the "Billy Bowlegs" war, 1856-57, this road was traveled by many young men who later were to rise to distinction in their country's service. Among them were George Gordon Meade, famous as Major General in the U. S. Army, and commanding officer at the Battle of Gettysburg; and Generals A. P. Hill and "Stonewall" Jackson, both to win immortal fame in the Confederate Army.

The marker is of bronze, eighteen by twenty-four inches, mounted on a granite shaft, and bearing the following inscription: "MILITARY ROAD, FORT KING TO FORT BROOKE, 1824-1856, Erected by the Tampa Chapter, D. A. R., 1928." The site of the marker was donated by Mr. Roy Hinson of Tampa.

Promptly at eleven o'clock the bugler sounded "assembly" and Mrs. J. I. Tod,

Regent of Tampa Chapter, introduced Mrs. B. E. Brown, our State Regent, who gave the Salute to the Flag, followed by a few words on the aims of our National Society.

After repeating the Lord's Prayer, the Regent introduced Mrs. Brooks G. White, Vice-President General from Florida, who gave a short talk on national defense. Hon. W. F. Himes delivered the dedication address, a splendid tribute to the heroes of the past.

The marker was unveiled by Mary Jeanne McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. McKay, who has the distinction of being the granddaughter of two soldiers who served in the Indian War of 1856-57, and traveled this road as couriers—Captain J. A. McKay and Captain T. W. Givens.

TABLET MARKS THE PRESIDENT MONROE SHRINE
IN FREDERICKSBURG, VA.



MRS. CHARLES D. FOSTER, WHO GAVE FLEMING CASTLE TO COLONEL LOWREY CHAPTER, AND MRS. H. E. DEATS, REGENT, STANDING AT ENTRANCE TO CASTLE

Judge H. L. Crane, one of the last surviving veterans of the Seminole War, was present and placed a wreath on the marker, as the bugler sounded "Taps."

Mrs. Tod also introduced Mrs. M. F. McKay, to whose inspiration Tampa Chapter is indebted for the idea of placing this marker, and who, as Chairman of the Committee, made possible the realization of this, the first marking of an historic road in this part of Florida.

Several hundred guests were invited to meet Mrs. White, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Graves, at a reception given by Mrs. Tod and Mrs. Frierson at the Tampa Woman's Club in the afternoon. Mrs. E. C. Gates entertained the visiting D. A. R.'s. at luncheon and in the evening they were guests of Mrs. W. L. Moore of Tampa Chapter, for dinner at the Mirasol Hotel, on Davis Island.

MRS. M. F. MCKAY,

Chairman Committee for Marker.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, Ohio). The "Pioneer Mother and Covered Wagon" were reproduced by the Cincinnati Chapter for the Historical Pageant and Parade of Youth, which was an interesting feature of the celebration of the completion and dedica-

tion of the Central Parkway. This Pageant consisted of many floats, especially designed to depict important episodes in the history of this locality. There was "LaSalle," discovering the Ohio River; "George Rogers Clark," conqueror of the Great Northwest Territory; "General Anthony Wayne," treating with the Indians; and "General St. Clair," first Governor of the Territory, encamped with his Army at Ludlow Station. "John Cleves Symmes," "William Henry Harrison," "Captain Benjamin Stites"—these and other well known frontiersmen were all represented. Uncle Tom's Cabin was followed by "President and Mrs. Lincoln," driving in an open carriage and bowing to right and left, as the crowds enthusiastically waved and cheered. The early days of the city were recalled by a primitive railroad engine, fire apparatus and street car, a horse and buggy, a gay tallyho, a high bicycle, and lastly, an old canal boat.

The Parade of Youth consisted of one thousand school children led by the Tenth Infantry Band, marching with banners flying. Their floats displayed model work rooms, laboratories, and all modern equipment for vocational training. Alongside moved the speedy motors with wireless,

and numerous airplanes seemed to keep time to the music, all symbolical of the new age and generation which had replaced the older one, just as the canal and its tow-path had been replaced by the beautiful parkway and boulevard. The occasion also marked the One Hundredth Anniversary of the opening of the Erie and Miami Canal in Hamilton County, when DeWitt Clinton, then Governor of New York, dedicated it for the "use of transportation for all time."

The Pioneer Mother, which was taken from the figure used by the D. A. R. to mark the Old Trails Road, was portrayed by Mrs. Vance Prather, and the little boy standing near her is a direct descendant of Ann Pogue Lindsey McGinty, who brought the first spinning wheel across the mountains to Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in 1775. The Covered Wagon was selected and arranged by the Historic Sites Committee, assisted by the Regent, Mrs. Frederick L. Hoffman, and members of the Committee, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Mrs. Henry Pogue, Miss Anna C. Blaine and Mrs. Stanley Orr.

MRS. JOHN LIPPELMAN,
Chairman, Historic Sites Committee.

President Monroe Chapter (District of Columbia). In Fredericksburg, Virginia, "The Nation's Most Historic City," James Monroe, fifth President of the United States and author of the Monroe Doctrine, began his career with the practice of law. The quaint little red-brick building which served as his offices was recently acquired by Lawrence Gouverneur Hoes and his brother, Lieut. Gouverneur Hoes, descendants of this notable President, and dedicated as the "Monroe Shrine."

The President Monroe Chapter, donors of a bronze marker commemorating deeds of the distinguished President, was present on May 4, 1929, at the exercises coincident with the unveiling of the marker which is on the front wall of the "Shrine" and near the entrance. In keeping with Monroe's modesty and love for simplicity, the exercises were not elaborate. Mrs. Alvin T. Rowe, Regent of the Washington-Lewis Chapter of Fredericksburg, presided at the ceremonies and Mayor Jere M. H. Willis officially welcomed the visitors. Miss Helen Pumphrey, our regent, in presenting the tablet on behalf of the Chapter, made known how

honored we feel in being able to show in a small way our appreciation by having the Chapter named after one of the most distinguished and outstanding Presidents of our country—James Monroe.

Officers of the President Monroe Chapter are as follows: Miss Helen Pumphrey, regent; Miss Laura V. Ruff, vice-regent; Miss Mabel Ezell, recording secretary; Miss Ruth Estabrook, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Joseph A. Richards, treasurer; Mrs. Fannie Moore, registrar; Miss Alethea Hurley, chaplain; Miss Margaret H. Dunlap, parliamentarian; Miss Cornelia Hamilton, historian; Mrs. Alvin Titus, publicity.

Following Miss Pumphrey's presentation, the beautiful tablet was unveiled by Miss Maude Gouverneur of Washington, and Mrs. William Crawford Johnson of Frederick, Md., great-granddaughters of President Monroe. The raised letter inscription on it read as follows:

JAMES MONROE
PRACTICED LAW IN THIS BUILDING
1786-87
FOLLOWING HIS RETURN FROM THE
REVOLUTIONARY WAR AS A COLONEL.
HE WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS 1783-86
AND IN RAPID SUCCESSION OCCUPIED
THE FOLLOWING OFFICES:
MEMBER OF THE VIRGINIA CONVEN-
TION, UNITED STATES SENATOR,
MINISTER TO FRANCE, GOVERNOR
OF VIRGINIA 1799-1806-11, SPECIAL
ENVOY TO FRANCE, MINISTER TO
ENGLAND AND SPAIN, SECRETARY
OF STATE, SECRETARY OF WAR,
PRESIDENT 1817-25

Mr. Lawrence Hoes, in accepting the tablet in behalf of the Monroe family, brought to our attention that there is no memorial other than this one erected to the memory of the illustrious fifth President and promulgator of the Monroe Doctrine.

At the conclusion of the exercises, tea was served in the garden at the rear of the James Monroe law offices. The District of Columbia was represented by Mrs. David D. Caldwell, State Regent; Mrs. H. B. Patten, State Chaplain, and officers and members of other chapters.

MARGARET H. DUNLAP,
Publicity Chairman.



SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHAPTER TAKES PART IN THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Colonel Lowrey Chapter (Flemington, N. J.) celebrated its 28th anniversary June 14, 1928, by the dedication of a new home, Fleming Castle, the gift of a distinguished member, Mrs. Charles Dorrance Foster, of New York City, and the unveiling of a tablet, presented by Mrs. Foster, in honor of her grandfather, Judge Andrew Hoagland, commemorating the gift. This historic house was purchased by the donor in 1927, and completely renovated and restored by her.

In the presence of a large audience, assembled on the lawn, the ceremonies opened with the salute to the Flag, the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, led by a new member, Miss Elizabeth Van Fleet Vosseller, followed by a prayer by Rev. James McConnell. Mr. H. E. Deats, a member of the S. A. R. and Secretary of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, gave a brief history of the house and its builder, Samuel Fleming. It was at that time considered a remarkable building, hence the title "Castle" which it still retains.

When the Regent, Mrs. Hiram E. Deats, introduced the guest of honor, she said that a dream of the Daughters had been made a reality by a good fairy, and graciously expressed the thanks of the Chapter. Mrs. Foster, in reply, said she hoped that it might ever be an inspiration to the students as they passed it on the way to and from

school, and that she wished to perpetuate the memory of her grandfather by the unveiling of the tablet. Fleming Castle was then accepted by Mrs. Deats, the tablet unveiled, and the flag which covered it presented to Mrs. Foster.

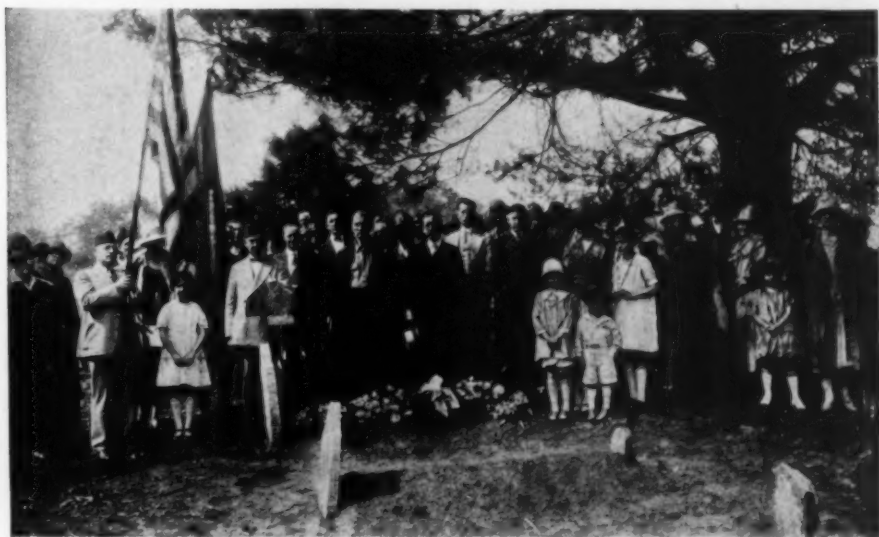
The tablet bears the following inscription: "Presented to Colonel Lowrey Chapter by Mrs. Charles D. Foster, a granddaughter of Judge Andrew Hoagland a Slave-holder whose pocket-book was ever ready to assist others."

Mrs. Deats then presented Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, National Chairman of Better Films, and a descendant of Samuel Fleming and Colonel Thomas Lowrey, who told many reminiscences that had been handed down in her family. At the close of her address, Mrs. Chapman presented the Chapter with framed photographs of oil portraits of Thomas and Esther Lowrey.

With the singing of America, the exercises at the Castle closed, and the members and guests of the Chapter went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Deats, where the annual picnic was held.

MAUD LITTLE WILSON,
Historian.

Shenandoah Valley Chapter (Martinsburg, Va.). November 11 and 12, 1928, Martinsburg and Berkeley County celebrated



REVOLUTIONARY MARKER PLACED ON GRAVE OF JOSEPH HARRISON BY THE EDWARD BUNCOMBE CHAPTER

the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice and the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city of Martinsburg. A special feature was a huge pageant parade, the purpose of which was to set forth in episodes the history and development of the community from the earliest times down to the present day. Our Chapter gave the third episode—"Early Settlers (1726-1754)." To Morgan Morgan, a native of Wales, has been given the credit of being the first white settler in what is Berkeley County. He and his party were given first place in this episode. Dr. Morgan Morgan, sixth in direct line from the pioneer; his son Morgan Morgan 7th, and a daughter, appeared as characters in this section. Three pack-horses were used in order to portray the mode of travel of these early settlers. Next came a family, traveling in a cart, with their household belongings tied to their vehicle. Quakers were a group of people, who founded a home in the county as early as 1736; so two families walked sedately along, to represent these folk. Next, rode Adam Stephen, who emigrated here during this period, and who later was a Major-General in the Revolutionary War and also the founder of Martinsburg. A clergyman of that day was shown, riding, his saddle bags

filled with necessities—a Bible in his hand. The last group of the episode featured the Conestoga Wagon, drawn by four horses with bells, and filled with a group of settlers. In different sections were men riding horse-back, with their women-folk seated sideways behind them, according to the custom of that time.

In our episode were about forty persons and sixteen horses. The men and boys were dressed in true pioneer costume—fringed leather coat and breeches, coonskin cap and rifle. The material of the women's dresses was the best possible imitation of the old "linsey woolsey." Of much interest is the fact that about two-thirds of the characters taking part were direct descendants of persons who settled here during the period represented.

MARGARET SEIBERT BROWN,
Historian.

Edward Buncombe Chapter (Asheville, N. C.). This chapter is located in the mountain section of North Carolina, which teems with descendants of Revolutionary soldiers. It is making a determined effort to induce these descendants to bring forward and establish their records, and is meeting with marked success.



THE COVERED WAGON REPRODUCED BY CINCINNATI CHAPTER FOR THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT



MEMBERS OF WILLIAM GASTON CHAPTER, D. A. R., AND VIRGINIA DARE SOCIETY, C. A. R., IN AMERICANIZATION TABLEAU

Last Spring the Chapter inaugurated a program for placing Revolutionary markers on the graves of every known Revolutionary soldier buried in Buncombe County. The first marker was placed on North Carolina's "Mecklenburg Day," May 20, 1926, on the grave of Reverend Joseph Harrison, who is buried in the cemetery of Old New Found Baptist Church, near Leicester, Buncombe County. He had helped to found this church, and was one of its pastors. Joseph Harrison was of distinguished lineage, numbering among his ancestors a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a President of the United States, a Governor of Virginia, and others of national prominence.

In placing this marker, the Regent, Mrs. Tate, was assisted in the beautifully impressive ceremonies by members of the Kiffin Rockwell Post of the American Legion, while a concourse of the descendants of this pioneer, members of the Chapter, and interested friends looked on.

The services began with the bugle "Call for Assembly," and closed with the sounding of "Taps" once again over the grave of this soldier of the Cross, as well as soldier of his Country, whose life yet inspires the living, though he has peacefully slept in this quiet churchyard for one hundred and fifteen years!

Our Chapter is very active along all lines of work, but lack of space prevents enumeration.

The Regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Tate, recently received a signal honor, in that she leads the United States to date in the sale of "Living Flags." Sponsored by her Chapter, she completed the first living Flag in North Carolina. The "Ahepa" Greek fraternal order, of this city, sponsored the first Living Flag in the United States to be sponsored by foreign born citizens. The Bon Marche, a department store, sponsored a flag in honor of its founder. Calvary Episcopal Church sponsored a flag in honor of its soldiers, and the remaining ones are being sponsored by the Asheville City Schools.

In October, 1926, the members of the Chapter entertained the District Meeting, at which time they were honored by the presence of the President-General, Mrs. Alfred Brousseau, and the State Regent, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory.

ELLA REED MATTHEWS,
Press and Magazine Chairman.

Catharine Greene Chapter (Xenia, Ohio) made a pilgrimage on Sept. 4th, 1928, to the "Big Springs," now owned and operated by the State of Ohio as a State Fish Hatchery, the purpose of this meeting being to mark the birthplace of Tecumseh, noted Indian chieftain. Mrs. C. H. Ervin and Mrs. W. W. Johnson, both Regents of neighboring chapters, were present, as well as many other friends.

The speaker of the occasion, Dr. W. A. Galloway, was introduced by Mrs. F. A. Jackson, our Regent. A most interesting historical speech was also given by Mr. Thomas Wildcat Alford, the great grandson of Tecumseh. Mr. Alford is not only historian of the Shawnee people but custodian of records as well. He stated that early in the spring of 1768, the Kispugotha clan of the Shawnee nation, of which Tecumseh's father, Pucksinwa, was the leading chief, migrated from their home on the Pickaway Plains of the Scioto river to old Chillicothe, on the little Miami river, three miles north of Xenia. When they were eight or ten arrow-flights toward the rising sun from the village, the chief halted the clan to await the birth of a child to his squaw Methatosa, and during this eventful night a flaming meteor flashed across the sky. The squaw attendants exclaimed, "Tecumthe," meaning "panther star" or "passing across." It was a prophetic omen of future greatness and the child was named Tecumseh.

Mr. Alford stated that the landmarks surrounding the spring, its distance from the village site of Peckuwe (then called old Chillicothe), the little valley with its small creek into which the Big Spring empties, all identify this as the birthplace of his great kinsman, and all agree with the tribal history and traditions of his people.

Judge James Johnson of Springfield, followed this with a fine eulogy on Tecumseh, the warrior statesman. Mr. William Henry Harrison, a descendant of General William Henry Harrison of Virginia, made a few appropriate remarks. The Regent then presented a Flag to Mr. Alford, who placed it as a temporary marker of the birthplace of the great chieftain, of the Shawnee Indians. The ceremony closed with the D. A. R. salute to the Flag.

EDITH HIRST MEAD,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

"The Collective Man"

The Declaration of Independence was a living appeal to the heart of mankind. It dramatized timeless yearnings for liberty. It glorified individual aspirations. It not only set the Colonies free, it illumined the future with a strength-evoking faith in the security of the rights of the individual.

The Declaration of Independence justified the personal value of the individual as no other state paper had done.

It was humanity's Great Divide. In the past, the individual had been compelled to conform to the State; in the future, there was to be the transformation of the individual, through the renewal of the individual spirit. To restate it, the breath of individual life was breathed into the newly created Nation.

The passing decades of American life reiterate these principles of freedom for the individual—freedom to develop personal initiative, creative ability, inventive genius, moral stability.

The Constitution of the United States empowers the people to select or elect the highest exponents of personality as their leaders. Given adequate leadership every nation will continue to strengthen its integrity at home and its influence abroad.

Just now, nations are engaged in a domestic combat. They are confronted with strange theories arising within their borders and extending over their entire areas.

The outcome of this combat will decide the future trend of civilization. It will measure world values. On the one hand, individuality is wrestling for supremacy; on the other hand, "the collective man" is struggling to gain control of new empires.

The people of America are accustomed to take individual liberty for granted. They do not readily realize that there is now an attempt to depersonalize the individual.

The idea of "the collective man" is too new and unfamiliar, for them to grasp the full significance of changes which are even now taking place.

The Constitution of the United States has aided the development of the individual and has encouraged protecting institutions—the home, the school, the church. All of these blessings of citizenship have guaranteed "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The extinction of individuality would be a catastrophe. Should the theory of "the collective man" gain headway in other countries as it has in the land once known as Russia, there will come about not only the abolition of private property, but the reversal of individual rights as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and fulfilled in subsequent history.

"The collective man" is hostile to the individual. The individual must sense this fact; otherwise individuality will succumb to mass action. Believers in world revolution proclaim that "the collective man" is the greatest achievement of this century. They refer to this creature of the future as "the new man." Revolutionists expect "the collective man" to take the place of individual life and to reign in its stead.

The secret strength of "the collective man" lies in the multiplication of single units of strength through organization. No longer are persons considered as individuals. They are united in a mass procession which rages, bellows and roars; is excitable, thinks in unison, acts en masse, sometimes in mobs, at other times in orderly precision. This combination of individual effort, by means of organization, places the emphasis upon the external man and completely ignores the internal man.

The Declaration of Independence spurred citizens of our country to a demonstration of

inward reality, as opposed to outward form. The pioneers of our country brought about marvelous achievements. Forests were cut down, homes were erected, railroads were built, commerce was extended, agriculture was fostered, industries were organized, financial and mercantile interests were established. They were able to endure privation, while they were bringing this national prosperity to pass, largely, because they had soul support.

They cultivated depth of spirit. They manifested breadth of vision. Spiritual values were acclaimed worthy to be coordinated with material values. Vital instruction was given in the homes and children emerged from these pioneer dwellings fortified, with fundamental training for encountering life's difficulties.

Youth craved adventure and heroic undertakings. They were not ashamed to emulate the examples of great men and women who had lived before them.

In a mood of high treason to early American ideals, will the youth of tomorrow consent to the intrusion of the theories of "the collective man" into the sanctum of individuality? Many discern hints of disintegration of personal ambition. Is youth more content to drift?

Representative Government essentially protects the individual. If each individual citizen exercises his right to vote, his right to hold private property, his right to take part in government, it will lessen the probability of minorities trying to overcome the majorities by the introduction of the philosophy of "the collective man."

The world during the last eleven years has witnessed a demonstration of minorities overthrowing majorities. This has taken place on one seventh of the world's surface namely, in the country once known as Russia, now designated the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Following this debacle, individual rights in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics were for the time being, irrevocably lost, for immediately the Soviet government set about to accomplish the dissolution and destruction of the so-called "soul encumbered" individual of the past. The tourist in Russia can see "the collective man" in evidence at festivals, at demonstrations, on the Red Square, on the streets or in large public gatherings.

It is said that in far away regions, known as the "deaf" places of the Soviet Union or in isolated peasant huts there is still a trace of Russia's original spirit. The new Soviet Union is determined to have "the collective man" conquer the earth. At this point the revolutionary movement becomes a problem of mankind. All countries must share the throes of conflict between individuality and "the collective man."

Boldly, the Communist announces that he abolishes belief in God. This statement immediately changes the world's type of humanity.

To understand "the collective man" a little more fully and to learn to recognize the scheme to force the "mass man" upon the world at a time in the world's history when modern science agrees that mass psychology is little more than resort to the age-old inclinations of the primeval hordes, it is well to contemplate a description of the Mind and Face of Bolshevism as depicted by Rene Fulpot-Miller. He describes "the collective man" or the "mass entity produced by organization" as follows:

"The collective man" is at present living in his primeval state, exercising himself in the most primitive motions in action and speech, which were also the first steps in the development of the individual man.

"The First of May is his festival, his birthday, as it were, when his naive character is most clearly in evidence. The 'Red Square,' (Moscow) with the magnificent 'rows of shops,' and the wall of the Kremlin are then richly decked with flowers and pine branches, and hung with many flags and streamers. In the middle of the Square stand toys of various kinds, his birthday presents, gigantic dolls, trains, engines, and boilers made of papier-mache. Excited and delighted, the collective man stumps about with his thousand legs and shouts 'Hurrah! hurrah!' from his thousand throats. Sometimes he stops suddenly, looks round, considers one by one the enormous figures made of cardboard or cloth stuffed with straw; all at once he notices that the dolls have the faces of foreign statesmen and capitalists, that is to say, of people against whom he has a grudge at the moment. In a mad rage, he hurls himself against them, furiously tears out their stuffing, holds them in his many outstretched hands, and gloats in the intoxication of victory. Often the figures are hanged on a rope; the raging 'mass' sticks a long tongue of red ribbon in their mouths, or burns them ceremoniously. All this is done with the naive cruelty of savages or children, with the primitive joy in smashing toys which is natural to both. Like a child, the collective man, in his games, avenges himself on all his enemies. He amuses himself in this way on the Red Square till late in the evening; if he finally gets tired, the megaphone from the platform above sounds the signal for 'closing,' and the mass man goes off and lies down obediently to sleep in his ten thousand beds.

"But he is not always so good-humored. If anyone attempts to doubt his power, at once he breaks into desperate fury, and there is no longer anything of childish glee about him. The mere sight of him spreads terror and fear. Suddenly, in the course of a few moments, he towers above the sea of houses, like a black, many-headed, gigantic beast, takes up a threatening stand before the Great Theatre, and remains motionless and waiting, ready to spring at any moment. At such times, the thousands of individual entities are nothing but a great sinister shriek from countless throats.

"For it is only in his rage that the collective man shows his strength; a fight is the element in which his real nature is most strongly in evidence. And this is a sure proof of the primitive state in which he still is, for it is exactly the attitude of prehistoric man to the outer world.

"It is difficult to draw any conclusions about his later development from these first manifestations of the collective man. He rejoices in play, in sunshine, in the untrammelled use of his throat and limbs, in gaily decorated squares and rows of houses; he is capable of resistance, terrible in anger, and proves himself in attack. But instinctively we ask ourselves whether this 'mass man' gives any promise of rising above organized prowling and growling, above attacks, and of becoming a superior being, whether he is really destined to contribute new values to history. At present, seeing him still in the first stages of his development, we look in vain for that 'collective mechanism' which, according to Bolshevik affirmations, is gloriously to replace the slaughtered individual soul; we can find very little trace of the constructive, creative capacities which alone can furnish the criterion of its historical vocation."

Communists are also applying this doctrine of "the collective man" to the home. According to the English publication *The Patriot*, (June 6, 1929) they deported children from their homes, herded them into freight cars and took them to isolated institutions hundreds of miles from their parents. To prevent any search by the parents for their children, records of birth and parentage were destroyed. Children are yet frequently taken from their parents before they are big

enough to talk and are placed in alleged "children's palaces."

If the absorption of the individual into the mass nullifies culture, and if it relegates the human being to a stage of progress bordering on barbarism, what is to be gained by adopting such a plan of retrogression?

Leading Communists announce in the United States through their literature widely distributed * * * * "the family is ceasing to be a necessity for its members as well as for the State" * * * * "the ancient forms of the family are becoming merely a hindrance" * * * * "the individual household has passed its zenith. It is being replaced more and more by collective housekeeping." * * * * In a Communist society the working women will no longer have to spend their few hours of leisure in cooking, since there will be in the Communist society, public restaurants and central kitchens to which everybody may come to take their meals."

Thus it will be seen that the new man in the new society is to be trained collectively in the institutions for children and in children's colonies, where there will be made of the children, Communists believing in mass life, solidarity and devotion to the collective life.

A vast amount of literature is being distributed in the United States, advocating the substitution of the theories of the "collective man" in place of individual freedom and the collective training of children as a makeshift for the advice and loving protection of parents. The Declaration of Independence was a living appeal to the heart of mankind. Will America heed it and banish the Communist ideology of "the collective man" from this "land of the free and the home of the brave?"

ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUMS (see on page 486)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Germantown. | 7. Concord. |
| 2. Princeton. | 8. Monmouth. |
| 3. Brandywine. | 9. Camden. |
| 4. Saratoga. | 10. Long Island. |
| 5. Cowpens. | 11. Trenton. |
| 6. Bunker Hill. | 12. Bennington. |

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

List of those who participated in the Battle of Blue Licks, Kentucky, 19 August 1782. Published through the courtesy of Mrs. Mary F. H. Rodes, Lexington, Kentucky.

Colonels: John Todd, killed; Daniel Boone; Stephen Trigg, killed.

Majors: Edward Bulger, died of wounds; Levi Todd, Silas Harlan, killed; Hugh McGary.

Captains: John Allison, Samuel Johnson, Gabriel Madison, John Beasley, captured, Joseph Kincaid, killed, Robert Patterson, John Bulger, killed, Clough Overton, killed, John Garden, killed, William McBride.

Lieutenants: John Kennedy, James McGuire, William Givins, Barnett Rogers & Thomas Hinson, all killed.

Ensigns: John McMurtry, captured.

Commissary: Joseph Lindsay, killed.

Privates, who were killed: Charles Black, Eseau Corn, Charles Ferguson, John Fry, Francis Harper, Francis McBride, Henry Miller, Drury Polley, James Smith, Val Stern, John Willson, Samuel Brannon, Hugh Cunningham, Ezekiel Field, Daniel Greggs, Andrew McConnell, John Nelson, John Price, William Smith, John Stevenson, Israel Wilson, Israel Boone, "Little" James Gordon, James Lederwood, John Douglas, John Foley, Jervis Green, Isaac McCracken, William Harris, John Nutt, William Robertson, John Stapleton, William Stewart, John Wilson, James Brown (surveyor), William Eads, Daniel Foster, Mathew Harper, Gilbert Marshall, John O'Neal, Mathias Rose,

William Stephens, Richard Tomlinson, Mathew Wylie.

Soldiers who lived after the Battle: William Barbee, George Corn, Thomas Gist, Peter Harget, Wainright Lea, Andrew Morgan, John Pittman, Lewis Rose (captured), Samuel Scott, Thomas Stevenson, Samuel Boone, Jerre Craig, Edward Graham, Benjamin Hayden, James McBride, James Ray, Abraham Scholl, John Smith, Jacob Stucker, Squire Boone, Jr. (wounded), Whitfield Craig, James Graham, James M. January, James McCullough, John Morgan, Aaron Reynolds, James Twyman, Joseph Scholl, Andrew Steele, James Smart, Benjamin Cooper, William Field, Squire Grant, James Kincaid, William May, James Rose, Peter Scholl, Jacob Stevens, Henry Wilson Benjamin Netherland, Jesse Yocum (captured), James Elijah Woods (captured), James Morgan (captured but escaped).

GLAZIER.—John Glazier b 27 Jan 1767 d 22 Dec 1829, Baltimore Md. Mar 10 Nov 1786 in Watertown, Conn Hannah Glazier b 30 Oct 1768. Their chil were Parmenius b 23 Aug 1788; Polly b 1 July 1791; Fredwin b 8 May 1800; Betsey b 10 Jan 1795 and Sally b 15 Aug 1792 Watertown, Conn mar 30 Oct 1810 Lyman Jerome, Jr, 1789-1817, son of Lyman & Sarah Noble Jerome. Their chil were Angeline b Plymouth, Conn 10 Jan 1812 d 29 July 1813; Frederick Burton b Plymouth, Conn 24 Feb 1814 d 24 May 1814; John Hanson Thomas Jerome b Baltimore Maryland 26 Feb 1816 d Balto. Md. 27 Jan 1863, mar 30 Nov 1837 Henrietta Dyer b Ashton, Pa. 25 March 1814, dau.

of Walter & Mary Palmer Dyer in Govans-town, Balto. Co., Md. Their chil were Hannah Ann b Balto 28 Feb 1842 d 16 Sept 1848; Sarah Armitage b Balto 10 June 1844 d 26 Jan 1906 mar 15 Mch 1866 Elmon Allen Shipley; Mary Virginia b Balto 16 July 1848 d 24 May 1907 mar Matthew K. son of Dr. Robert & Mrs. Harriet Kelly Aiken; John Hanson Thomas, Jr. b Balto. 10 May 1851 mar 11 June 1869 Olivia Kimberly; Chauncey Edward b Balto 10 May 1854 mar Annie Frock.—Miss Virginia J. Aiken. 425 Evesham Ave. Govans, Baltimore, Md.

6336. WYATT.—I have been gathering data on the Wyatt family. Send me your name & address, may be able to assist you.—Mrs. George Berlet, 1409 Indiana St., Houston, Texas.

13113. WHITE.—Ira White was b 1796 in N. Y. State, his father & gr father were from Mass. Ira mar Eliz. Reesor. His bros & sis were as follows: Henry, Susanna, Eliel, Alvin, Lucinda, Roxy, Lavina & Franklin. One of the sis mar a Barton & another—Parker. If this is your line may be able to help more.—Mildred J Dudley Nat No. 247777.

13077. LEWIS.—The following has been handed down in the family but has not been proven absolutely. Would like authentic corrections. In 1640 John Lewis came from Wales & set in Hanover Co., Va. His chil were Rebecca b 1677, Abraham b 1679, Sarah b 1681, Angelica b 1683, David b 1685 mar 1st—Terrell & had chil Wm 1718 mar 1739 Sarah Martin, Susannah b 1720 mar Alexander Mackey, Hannah b 1722 mar James Hickman, Sarah b 1724, David Jr b 1726, John b 1728, Joal b 1730, Anne. mar 2nd Mary Hart & had Eliz., James, & Marian who mar Col Gabriel Madison; and John Jr. b 1687 mar—McGrath & had chil Jacob b 1732, Richard, John, Stephen, Sarah & the oldest chil David b 1730 who mar—Beason & had chil born in Guilford, N. C., Percilla b 1763, Isaiah b 1765, Jacob b 1767, Joab b 1770, Catherine, Crosby b 1776, Neriah b 1778, Benjamin b 1780, Eliz. b 1782 mar John Woodall, Terleton b 1784, Hannah b 1786 mar E. Harlin, Peter b 1788. Neriah b 1778 mar Mary Moss of Georgia and had chil Anne b 1800 Pendleton S. Car. mar E. Wilcox; Martha b 1802 mar Travers Moore; Benj. b 1803 mar Anne Ryons;

Terleton b 1805, 1st Bishop of Salt Lake City d 1890; John b 1807; Beason b 1809 known as "Uncle Beason of Richmond"; Samuel b 1810 Logan Co., Ky; Eliz b 1812 Simpson Co. Ky.; David b 1814; Neriah b 1816; Hyrum b 1818; Mary b 1820 mar M. J. Blackburn. Samuel b 1810 mar—Wright of Sampson Co., Ky & had chil Eliza mar Tom Galbreath; Mary b Macoupin Co., Ill mar Roe Friend; David; Samuel Milton b 15 Feb 1842 mar Emma Hefington; Narcissa mar Thomas Johnson; Martha and Ellen.—Mrs. Katherine Wrong Weaver. Concordia, Kansas.

13088. HICKS.—Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Harrison & Martha Harris married 11 May 1778 in Goochland Co., Va. William Hicks. They removed to Woodford Co., Ky Their chil were Kittie who mar Capt. Spencer Anderson; Olivia b 30 Apr 1799 d 19 Jan 1871 mar 21 Dec 1817 1st husband Amos Stout; she mar 2nd Newton Alexander; Elizabeth mar Henry Downs; Sarah mar Daniel Williams; Robert mar 6 Feb 1820 Mary (Polly) Hager; Anne mar 1st Tavener Branham, 2nd Micajah Stone; Susan mar 17 Nov 1814 Isaac Williams; Mary mar Philemon Price; William Hicks died 1812 and Mary Eliz his wife in 1834-5 The will of Harrison Harris was dated Sept. 1790 & recorded Aug 1795 in Versailles, Woodford Co., Ky. Would like to corres in regard to further data of this family.—Mrs. Linnette Branham Peak. Glasgow, Virginia

13072. WILLIAMS.—Edmond Williams a native of Wales, emig to America & set in Mass. where he married Lucretia Adams. Bet 1775-1779 they removed to the great west & settled on Buffalo Creek, (now Carter Co., Tenn) N. Car., then Washington Co. In Washington Co. Court Records in Jonesboro, Tenn. 28 Aug 1780 Edmond Williams & Sam Lyle sworn in & appointed to attend Grand Jury, Washington Co., Court. Goodspeed's History of East Tenn. p 904, "Edmond Williams was Sheriff under Frankland Government in 1788" Edmond Williams disposed of in his will 1918 acres of land on Buffalo Creek & 9 negroes. He is buried in the family lot on his home place, but no stone marks the spot. His will dated 16 Sept 1795, prob Nov Court 1795, recorded Will Book No. 1 p 36, Jonesboro, Tenn., mentions chil Joshua, Samuel, George, Archi-

bald, Luvina Tipton, Trephena, Sarah Adams Williams. He also mentions John Linsey to whom he wills 348 acres of land on Buffalo Creek which was granted by N. Car 22 Oct 1782. (did he have Rev rec?) Execs of the will were Joshua of Buncombe Co., N. C. & Archibald Williams his sons. Chil of Edmond & Lucretia Adams Williams were George who mar Rebecca, dau. of Andrew Taylor; Archibald who mar 28 Dec 1796 Rhoda, sis of Rebecca Taylor, his bro George's wife; John Linsey mar Eliz. Price; Samuel Humphreys who removed to Buncombe Co., N. C. beg 1795, later going to Maury Co., Tenn. Col. of Mil 1811; Joshua removed to Buncombe Co., N. C.? & was Senator from there 1800-1803; Trophena who mar Johnathan Smalling; Sarah Adams mar John Hoss; Luvina or Lucretia who mar Johnathan Tipton, Jr. Archibald & Thoda Taylor Williams had chil Samuel Wilson, unmar; Edmond mar Ann Ellis; George Duffield mar Lucinda Haun.—Mrs. Mary Hardin McCown. 512 E. Unaka Ave. Johnson City, Tenn

QUERIES

13173. HUDDLESTON.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Benj. E. Huddleston b in Va. or N. or S. Car. in 1762. He mar Margaret (Peggy) Welch in western Dist. of N. Car. & later removed to middle Tenn. He d in Wayne Co., Tenn 1842. His chil were Wm. Green who mar Eliz. L. Ellis; John, Newton, Joseph Stanley who mar Eliz. Young; Benjamin, Lewis, James, Mary, Elizabeth. Both of the latter mar ——— Barnes.—G. D. H.

13174. TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Taylor of Maryland who mar Susanah Watkins. After his death she mar John Ijams & in 1785 she mar as her 3rd husband Marsh Mareen Duvall.—F. W. B.

13175. GLASS.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Drucilla Glass who mar 27 Dec. 1821 Jahn Tayloe Smyth. She had bro David & sisters Rachell & Rebecca who mar 21 Feb 1833 Ebenezer C. Bosworth.

(a) SMYTH.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of father of Wm. Robinson Smyth b 6 Mch 1763 d 19 Jan 1833. Wanted also gen of his wife Martha Tayloe whom he mar 18 Mch 1796. All lived & died in Va.—A. T. S.

13177. PARK-GORDON.—Wanted parentage & any infor of John Park, soldier with

Wolfe at Quebec 1755 & in the American Rev., also of Mary Gordon, his wife. They lived in Hunterdon Co., N. J. Wanted infor also of their son John who mar Margaret McLean & removed to Huntingdon Co., Pa.—M. A. F.

13178. BEALL.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of John Beall, of Prince George County Md. who mar Mary——. Their dau Ariana Mar Basil Beall Oct 1780.

13179. DE TAY-DE TAU.—Wanted parentage or any infor of Eliz. De Tay or de Tau b 1775 mar Valentine Bretz & came to Fairfield Co. O from Lancaster Co. Pa. abt 1806 & d 1848. Was of French descent but was a member of the Luthern or Reformed Church.—E. B. F.

13180. BEACH.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Beach b 29 Oct 1761 d 25 March 1851 Mar. 4 July 1779 Samuel Allen b 27 Nov 1751 & d in Springfield, N. J. 15 Dec. 1828.—D. W. C.

13181. BRONAUGH-BARBEE. Wanted parentage & any infor of Robert Bronaugh who mar abt 1815 Annie Barbee of Danville, Ky. He had bro Thomas. Wanted also Barbee ances.

(a) SHARR.—Wanted ances of Moses Sharp of Cumberland Co., Va. sol of Rev. who died at Sharpsburg, Ky. Married Eliz. Walker, prob of Cumberland Co. Va. Wanted her ances also.—M. L. B.

13182. CUMMINGS.—Wanted ances of Hoshiah Cummings b in Conn 1795, removed to Mass & mar Lucy Churchill 1821.—L. C. P. I.

13183. WATTS.—Would like to corres & exchange data with desc. of the Watts family of Fauquier Co., Va. Francis Watts wife Ann, son Thomas, will dated 1769. Had sons Thomas, Jr. who removed to Greene Co. Ga. 1797 & died there 1798, and Francis who mar 1777 Sarah Toby.

(a) ALLEN.—Would like to exchange data & corres with desc of the Allen fam of Frederick Co., Va. & Edgefield S. Car. Hezekiah, son of Moses Allen had son Robert who mar Nancy—& had sons James & Wade Hampton Allen.—F. C. P.

13184. FAIRCHILD.—Wanted names of wife & chil of Ephraim Fairchild, b in Stratford, Conn 28 Aug 1713, son of Samuel & Ruth Beach Fairchild. He set in Weston, Conn.

(a) CARPENTER-STONE.—Wanted ances of Cornelia Carpenter who mar Aaron Wood

at Ovid N. Y. abt 1818. Her mother's name was Stone. Wanted also Rev. rec of Ancest.—M. W. G.

13185. CHURCHILL.—Wanted parentage of Lewis Churchill b in Ky 15 Aug 1806 mar Mary Ann, dau of John & Susanna Giger Cooper.

(a) MORTHRUP.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Needham Morthrup, member of Albany Co., Mil. N. Y. 4th Reg't, also maiden name of his wife.—E. I. F.

13186. KEYS.—Wanted parentage of Matthew Keys b 5 Feb 1761, Chesterfield Co., Va. d 1833, Knoxville, Tenn. He was in the Battle of Camden, Gen Gates Life Guard under Capt. Archibald Walters Jones. Wanted also parentage of Matthew Keys whose son Henry (Hal) Keys mar Mahala Kenner Hamilton.—G. E. C.

13187. ROBERTS.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Roberts b abt 1759 mar 1779 Walter Van Pelt of Middletown, N. J.

(a) MORRELL-HULSART.—Wanted parentage of Husey Morrell, wife of Samuel Hulsart whom he mar 1793. Wanted also Hulsart ances.—K. F. G. F.

13188. HANNA-DAVIS.—Wanted parentage of Robert C. Hanna b 23 April 1773 Spartanburg Co., S. C. mar Mary Davis b 14 June 1776. Wanted her parentage also.

(a) MARION'S SCOUTS.—Wanted info as to where to obtain an official roster of this company.—F. H. L.

13189. HOLCOMB.—Wanted Rev rec if any of Capt. Nathaniel Holcomb b 25 Oct 1696 d 1782, mar 1st 9 Oct 1717 Thankful Hayes who d 15 May 1771, mar 2nd Thankful—E. L. F.

13190. ANDERSON.—Wanted Rev rec of Elijah Anderson of Culpeper Virginia who mar—Thomas & had dau Susan who mar William, son of Lewis Corbin.

(a) FRANKLIN.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of Charles Franklin who mar Catherine dau of George Councilman a Rev. patriot.—A. A. L.

13191. GAY.—Wanted dates of b, m & d, maiden name of wife & Rev rec of Ephraim Gay. His chil were Henry & Harvey, twins, Matilda & Rudolphus.—H. L. B.

13192. WALLACE.—Wanted Rev rec of George Wallace b 1753 in Scotland, mar Rebecca Helm b 1762. They were mar 1780 & had 11 chil. Their son Henry b 1789 in Cumberland Valley Pa. in 1806 removed to

Cincinnati. Any info of this fam greatly desired.—S. L. W.

13193. CUNNING.—Wanted maiden name & ances of Susannah—who mar bef 1802 Barney Cuning & lived in Delaware. She was born 1780.

(a) MUNRO, MONROE.—Wanted ances of Hepsibah Munro b Jan 1788 in N. Y. State. Her mother's name is supposed to have been Drake.

(b) HALL.—Wanted ances of Stephen Hall & of his wife Ruth—They were living in Plainfield, Conn in 1699.—N. D. K.

13194. MASON.—Wanted parentage of Dorsey Mason b 11 Aug 1776 in Southwestern Pa. near Hannah, dau of John Meason of Bullskin twp Fayette Co., Pa 20 Jan 1799. Removed to Lancaster, Fairfield Co., O 1802. Dorsey Mason's bro Isaac moved from Pa. to Ohio, & his bro Samuel went to Miss. & thence to Richmond Fort Bend Co., Texas. Ancest of this fam greatly desired.—F. K.

13195. CLARK-DANIELS.—Wanted parentage of James Clark b 20 May 1785 d 25 March 1853. He mar Eliz Daniels b 28 March 1781 d 12 Nov 1848, wanted her parentage also. They set in Dutch Bottoms, Tenn abt 1810, & their chil were John, Frank, Rebecca, Lucinda, Pathaney, Nancy, Lizzie & Mary.—W. A. G.

13196. WILCOX.—Wanted parentage of Nathan Wilcox, N. Y. sol of 1812, who mar 1st Mary—& 2nd Betsey Philips.

(a) DUTCHER-MANCHESTER.—Wanted any info of Gideon Dutcher of Dutchess Co. N. Y. who d 1815 & of his wife Sara Manchester, 1765-1855. Their chil were Calvin, Jacob, Clinton, Square, Stephen, Eunice, Polly, Sally Ann, Cornelia & Jeanette.—J. G. F.

13197. STETSON-STUTSON.—Wanted parentage of Abigail Stetson b Bridgewater Mass 1765, mar James Blaisdell 10 May 1802 at Tamworth, N. H.

13198. BAYLES-MATHEWS.—Wanted gen of Richard Bayles who enlisted in the Orange Co., Mil, 4th Reg't N. Y. in Rev. Wanted also names of his wife & chil. Wanted also gen of Joseph Mathews b 3 Nov 1792 & names of his wife & chil.

(a) BOWEN.—Wanted gen of Nancy Ann Bowen b 1787 mar James Sellers & lived in Berkeley Co., Va. abt 1809. also Rev rec.

D. A. R. State Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of **April 22, 1929		Changes since report as of March 30, 1929			
		Chapter	Total	Chapters		Members	
				Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	36	1,648	1,701			19	
Alaska	1	32	34				
Arizona	7	304	314			5	
Arkansas	19	904	946			17	
California	74	4,933	5,479			78	
Canal Zone	1	29	33				
Colorado	37	2,515	2,590			36	
Connecticut	53	6,817	6,879			43	
Cuba	1	31	35				
Delaware	4	196	197			4	
District of Columbia	59	3,673	3,861			53	
Florida	31	1,864	1,937	1		44	
Georgia	96	5,161	5,240			43	
Hawaiian Islands	2	161	168			3	
Idaho	10	508	513			11	
Illinois	105	9,230	9,619			111	
Indiana	85	6,186	6,292			79	
Iowa	105	6,008	6,185			76	
Kansas	44	2,714	2,803	1		34	
Kentucky	51	2,859	2,890	1		36	
Louisiana	13	837	880			25	
Maine	36	2,438	2,438			24	
Maryland	24	1,487	1,534			15	
Massachusetts	107	8,542	8,723			70	
Michigan	60	5,145	5,259			51	
Minnesota	52	2,774	2,833			26	
Mississippi	31	1,384	1,436			27	
Missouri	84	5,721	5,842			84	
Montana	12	683	715			12	
Nebraska	51	2,785	2,828			39	
Nevada	1	43	44				
New Hampshire	36	2,392	2,415			10	
New Jersey	66	4,826	5,023			126	
New Mexico	5	294	308			7	
New York	169	17,409	18,019			201	
North Carolina	58	2,717	2,827	1		58	
North Dakota	9	388	401			7	
Ohio	111	9,100	9,290			111	
Oklahoma	31	1,633	1,712			22	
Oregon	21	1,425	1,446			18	
Pennsylvania	116	12,435	12,709			189	
Philippine Islands	1	37	40				
Rhode Island	16	1,498	1,520			9	
South Carolina	62	2,764	2,795			33	
South Dakota	12	570	604			10	
Tennessee	45	2,682	2,747			38	
Texas	59	3,813	3,909	1		81	
Utah	2	253	259			2	
Vermont	33	2,205	2,222			22	
Virginia	65	3,282	3,376			50	
Washington	41	2,441	2,498			34	
West Virginia	31	2,165	2,245			33	
Wisconsin	43	2,746	2,817			32	
Wyoming	9	376	391			5	
Foreign: China	44	3	133			5	
England	56						
France	33						
Totals	2,336	165,220*	170,059	4		2,170	

* At large membership, 4,839.

** This membership given for the special use of State Officers.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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